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ON the eve of his historic visit to Algeria today, General de Gaulle's position on Algeria has been made abundantly clear to the French nation.

Congo to Blockade U.N. Army Transport

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP).—The U.N. announced here on Thursday that the Congolese authorities have ordered a blockade of all U.N. military surface transportation in the Congo.

Indian Brigadier Indrajit Rikhye, chief U.N. Military Adviser, said it was the most serious challenge to face the U.N. since the beginning of its Congo operation.

"It could paralyze our activities," Gen. Rikhye told a news conference. He added, "We are not prepared to accept this position at all. It is completely out of the question that the U.N. should submit to this order."

Unless the order is rescinded, Gen. Rikhye said, it would have to be referred to the Security Council. He said the order issued sought to impede a Congolese right to all surface movement of troops, military supplies and vehicles.

Gen. Rikhye quoted the Congolese as saying they wanted to give priority to the movement of Congolese civilians goods.

It ruled that the Congolese surface transport monopoly (OTRACO) (Congolese Transport Office) should carry U.N. military supplies by rail, road or river only with special permission of the National Security Forces. Food and medical supplies were excluded from the order.

Gen. Rikhye said, "We consider this a definite attempt on the part of the Congolese authorities to paralyze all U.N. operations in the Congo and a violation of the agreements between the U.N. and the Congolese Government."

He said that the Congolese, the U.N. troops, and the U.N. military supplies, all U.N. operations in the Congo, had twice promised to have the order rescinded during the past three days without result.

The first test case for the new order will come next Tuesday when a U.N. military supply train is due to sail up the Congo River, the nation's main traffic artery.

Gen. Rikhye also announced that the U.N. troops, which were being pulled back from rural areas into the main towns and trouble spots, such as south Kasai and Katanga, would move as necessary because of the overriding need to ensure the security of U.N. civilian personnel and essential installations, he added.

If the U.N. carries out its threat to withdraw its troops from the U.N. Force, an even more drastic thinning out will be necessary, he stated.

Belgium Tells Dag: Will Continue Congo Aid

UNITED NATIONS (AP).—Belgium served notice on the U.N. yesterday that it cannot be prevented from extending aid to the Congo in the manner desired by the Congolese authorities.

Belgium also stated in a note from its U.N. delegation addressed to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld.

The note, dated Wednesday and published by the U.N. yesterday, was in reply to criticism leveled at the Belgian Government in a report by Mr. Hammarskjöld's Special Representative in the Congo, Mr. Rajawade Dayal, of India, last month.

When the Security Council debate resumed yesterday afternoon, the Soviet delegate, Mr. Valeriy Zorin, charged that the Congo is being ruled by hirelings of the Western powers. He called the regime of Col. Joseph Mobutu "a reign of imposture" and "a reign of terror."

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Ex-Chairman of PCC: Direct Talks in M-E Needed

By ARI RATH, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Direct negotiations between the countries involved in the Middle Eastern conflict are necessary to solve the problem, Mr. Mark Ethridge, the first U.S. Chairman of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

Answering a query on the value of recent attempts to revive the PCC, which was set up in July 1949, Mr. Ethridge added: "The efforts of Ahmed Shukairy of Saudi Arabia and other Arab delegates at the U.N. to revive the PCC seem to be based on their belief that new strength will accrue to their case from the newly-independent nations, most of whom are Moslems."

He stressed, however, that there could be no solution to the Middle East dispute until there was some unity in the Arab world. "The Arabs disagree on many issues, including the refugee question and the U.A.R.'s attacks against Jordan are proof of the great economic and political differences between them," he explained.

Whether or not Lagallarde's presence will affect the course of events in Algeria, the powerful "Front for a Free Algeria" which claims a million adherents, has already issued a call that Gen. de Gaulle should be met with a general protest strike without arms.

The Paris Government is taking no chances, and the police force in the North African territory has been reinforced during the past week with some 8,000 men from France. It is doubtful whether the attitude of the army, which remains loyal to the ruler, will be enough to prevent the military from being swayed one way or the other by Lagallarde's "charismatic" presence.

Mr. Ethridge remarked on the spectacular growth and development of Israel since 1949 when he last visited the country. "Your people are, of course, way out in their progress compared to

Laos Premier Asks Cease Fire As Rightists Near Capital

VIETNAME (Reuters).—Neutralist Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma yesterday called for a cease-fire after right-wing rebel paratroopers, spearheading General Phoumi Nosavan's attacking force, dropped within six miles of the Laotian administrative capital of Vientiane. Earlier, several people were reported killed in street fighting in the capital after loyalist army demonstrations for peace talks.

A Government statement called for peace talks in a neutral place between the right-wingers, the Government and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao rebels—the three main elements in the confused civil war which has plagued Laos for the last four months.

Mr. Souvanna made the announcement in the doorway of his Georgetown home with Mr. Stevenson standing by his side.

Mr. Stevenson indicated he had accepted pending further discussions with Mr. Kennedy.

Belgium also stated in a note from its U.N. delegation addressed to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld.

K and Amer Have 'Cordial' Meeting

MOSCOW (AP).—TASS news agency reported that Premier Khrushchev on Thursday received Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, Vice-President of the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev said his last night the Soviet Government is granting loans "on favorable terms" for the building of a new industrial and agricultural undertakings in the U.A.R. The announcement was made by Deputy Premier Anisimov at a Kremlin reception honoring Amer.

U.A.R. and head of the U.A.R. delegation in Moscow.

TASS said that "during a cordial conversation they discussed topical questions pertaining to the further expansion of friendly relations and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the U.A.R."

(NIP-27) — Page 2

Japanese Premier Already Under Fire

TOKYO (UPI).—Premier Hayato Ikeda and his new Western Government took office yesterday, already under heavy fire from all sides.

The opposition parties were led by Mr. Ikeda's ally, the Liberal Democratic Party, and the new House of Representatives. The opposition parties were led by Mr. Ikeda's ally, the Liberal Democratic Party, and the new House of Representatives.

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Salomon Acquitted of Killing Wife

TEL AVIV.—Zion Salomon was yesterday acquitted of the charge of killing his wife, Avigail, in Kibbutz Givat Brenner, on the night of January 6, 1955.

The District Court, which heard the case, found that the prosecution had not proved that 31-year-old Salomon strangled his pretty, 29-year-old wife.

Salomon's defense attorneys said the three men, a search acquitted him of manslaughter. Following the verdict, he was quietly led to the courtroom.

The Court allowed no weight to Zion's statement to police that he would be prepared to plead guilty if his brother, Pinhas (under detention at the time), were freed. This was a conditional admission of guilt and therefore inadmissible as evidence, said the Court. Consequently, the whole case against Salomon collapsed.

The evidence brought by the prosecution never came to anything more than suspicion, said the Court, "although the suspicion against Salomon is extremely strong."

It is true, continued the Court, that the accused had a strong motive for the act—jealousy towards his wife who had betrayed him. But despite the intensive examination of the accused by police and the court in connection with the evidence that might connect him with the act, "we could not establish that the accused had committed the crime."

There is room for doubt, and the accused is entitled to benefit from it.

Avigail Salomon was found strangled in an abandoned car in the kibbutz. The accused continued the Court, said he last saw his wife that night at 6.30. There is no evidence—either direct or circumstantial—that he saw her afterwards.

Police even suspected Salomon's cousin, Sami Meir Reuven, who said he had had sexual relations with Avigail and that he had seen her with her husband's knowledge. Sami Reuven said he left the kibbutz at 10 o'clock on the night of the crime, but his story could not be checked. Reuven, the Court stated, lived a double life over a long period of time, lied to

French Referendum for Jan. 8; De Gaulle Due in Algeria Today

Strike to Greet President Gov't Approves Autonomy Bill

ALGERS (AP).—Algeria's right-wing European settlers last night ignored official warnings of a crackdown and went ahead with plans for a country-wide general strike to coincide with President Charles de Gaulle's arrival today.

Officials admitted that the tension in Algeria had reached such a point that almost any serious incident could mushroom into mass violence.

While peaceful street demonstrations were not specifically banned, the Government warned storekeepers that any shop which shut down could be seized for up to 30 days. They told grocers to consider themselves requisitioned by the Army and to stay open as usual or suffer military discipline.

General Jean Crepin, Commander-in-Chief of French forces in Algeria, warned that the Army would maintain order.

Six thousand gendarmes and riot police were posted in and around Algiers to move in if trouble developed. The police were alerted after a bomb explosion damaged Oran Town Hall in Western Algeria, and after the powerful Front for French Algeria (F.F.A.), the strongest of the right-wing organizations, which claims 50,000 members, ordered its adherents throughout the territory to stage the general strike. The strike called for the strikes against the Government and the F.F.A. called for its followers to take to the streets "without arms" for peaceful protests. There seemed small chance of a peaceful demonstration.

Paris Trial Hears Of Colons' Plot

PARIS (Reuters).—The Deputy Chief of Algerian Police during the European uprising last January, M. Paul Glanton, told the "Barricades Trial" court yesterday the aim of the right-wing French National Front (F.N.F.) was to overthrow the French Government.

Amid gasps from the defense lawyers, M. Glanton said that the F.N.F. was a "French Algeria" policy.

He said the F.N.F., led by Joseph Ortiz, a café proprietor now in flight, was the "directing force" behind the demonstrations.

M. Glanton said that before the uprising, the reputation of Pierre Lagallarde, the fugitive Algerian Deputy who led the assault on the Government-General building in May 1958, had been falling among advocates of Algerian independence. "That," he said, "was why Lagallarde wanted to be there on January 24, although nobody asked him."

There were nine accused in the case yesterday, charged with attempts against the security of the state.

Lagallarde Watched By Madrid Police

PARIS (AP).—The Spanish Government on Wednesday night informed the French Government that Pierre Lagallarde, the Algerian colon leader who fled to Spain Monday with no intention of returning to the "Barricades Trial," was in Madrid where the authorities were keeping him under close scrutiny, the spokesman of the French Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

He said "in my opinion there was a real plot to overthrow the Government and get rid of the politicians hostile to a 'French Algeria' policy."

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Paris Police Arrest 17 FLN Leaders

PARIS (Reuters).—Paris police said yesterday they had arrested 17 leading members of the Algerian National Liberation Front in the night club district of Montmartre.

Police pinpointed the district as the base for the insurgents' operations following recent attacks against police stations manned by Moslem auxiliaries.

They said more than 2,000 active members of the F.L.N. are known to live in the area behind Montmartre.

After Midnight

About 150 vehicles were involved in 33 crashes in the city on the motorway near Mannheim, West Germany yesterday. One man was killed and 24 were hurt.

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Our heartfelt sympathy to our colleagues, Mr. Isaac Adigil, at the passing away of his

MOTHER

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RAIN LIKELY TODAY

Rain can be expected during the day today with cloudy skies and low temperatures continuing. The overcast sky will persist through Saturday, with no change in temperature foreseen.

Mr. Ethridge is accompanied on his visit by his wife, the writer Mrs. Willie Ethridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ethridge were received yesterday by Foreign Minister Golda Meir.

Mr. Ethridge is here on a non-political visit on behalf of the Ford Foundation, as part of an extensive Middle East tour which took him to the Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Egypt.

"The entire Middle East seems to be on the move and you people should not underestimate Egypt's economic development and increase of agricultural production," he said, adding that Egypt "seems to be in a transition period of building its future and the entire of Egypt is being covered by fertile land."

Mr. Ethridge remarked on the spectacular growth and development of Israel since 1949 when he last visited the country. "Your people are, of course, way out in their progress compared to

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BRASIL'S New President

Janio Quadros is Expected to Introduce Reforms

By VICTOR ALBA

FOR the first time in decades Brazil has a President who came from the ranks of the political class. Janio Quadros, 47, is the first President to be elected by a popular vote since the 1930s. He is a former member of the Congress and a member of the Brazilian Labor Party. He was elected on a platform of social reform and economic development.

Man of Sao Paulo
The State of Sao Paulo has always been one of the richest in Brazil. It is the center of the country's industry and commerce. Janio Quadros was born in Sao Paulo and has spent most of his life there.

One of the men who played a part in the astonishing development of Sao Paulo is Janio Quadros. Lawyer and economist, but above all a politician by temperament and training, he was elected first mayor of the town and then Governor of the State from 1949. He did not belong to any of the great political parties. He was simply the leader of a little local group of Social Christians. Another, not very powerful group, the Social Party, gave him its support. Quadros was elected on a platform of administrative reform and protection of the mass of the people against the possible effects of rapid industrialization.

The administration of Sao Paulo had long been a model of efficiency. Janio Quadros, who had been a member of the Sao Paulo City Council, was elected to the post of Mayor in 1954. He was a man of action, a man who got things done. He was a man who was not afraid of hard work. He was a man who was not afraid of taking on the big jobs.

White Label
DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY
The young, multi-talented Japanese girl who met the Jewish insurance agent by chance, became fascinated by the idea of bringing first-rate Western music and musicians to Japan. In the spring of 1958 she went with Mr. Strook to Salzburg and Edinburgh in order to learn International Festival Management under his guidance.

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in spite of its name) chose him as its candidate. Quadros accepted. Later he withdrew because of a division in his forces, but agreed again to stand when his supporters agreed to his program. He has just triumphed with a very striking majority.

Industrialization
Brazil is being rapidly industrialized, but in an unequal way and by means of a few big industrial firms. The government will be remembered above all for the construction, the inauguration, and then the non-utilization of the new capital city created in the center of the country and built entirely to order. In practice, it is the seat of only a few hundred administrative organs, the main government apparatus remaining at Rio, waiting for the time when Brazil may become a federal republic.

Only a few months ago Quadros made his reputation as a politician. He went on a journey to the U.S.S.R. then on another to Cuba during the height of Fidel Castro's popularity in Latin America. The personality of this man without a party had an immediate impact, and the Social-Democratic Party (conservative)

VERY few people know that the person who brought the I.P.O. to Japan is a charming and intelligent young Japanese woman, Miss Michi Murayama, the director of the Osaka International Festival Society. She is the daughter of Mr. Nagata Murayama, chairman of the large and influential "Asahi" Newspaper Company. She has held her position for three years, arranging three international music festivals efficiently, expertly and in good taste.

She says that she loved music from early childhood and even studied composition. Shortly after World War II she met a Mr. Strook, a Russian-born Jew who had come to Japan as one of the hundreds of Jews who had had to leave their homes in Europe and find a new life in Japan. He was a concert manager, he had been rather active in this field among Jewish and European communities in China.

Soleburg and Edinburgh
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These two problems - inflation and the reform of the industrial structure - are the main problems of the country. Janio Quadros will have to face another problem in his first term as President. He will have to deal with the problem of the "Lava" party, the party of the "Lava" party, the party of the "Lava" party.

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POWER-STRUGGLE IN INDIA

President Praud Exerts Authority

By RAWLE KNOX

A NEW, unexpected development in the power struggle in India is the President's move to assert his authority. The President, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, has been a key figure in the Indian political scene since the independence of the country. He has been a member of the Constituent Assembly and the first Vice-President of India. He is now the President of India.

HEARD ABROAD
It is very likely that the President will be able to exert his authority in the future. He has been a key figure in the Indian political scene since the independence of the country. He has been a member of the Constituent Assembly and the first Vice-President of India. He is now the President of India.

Chief Rabbinate
The Chief Rabbinate is a key figure in the Jewish community in Israel. It is responsible for the religious and spiritual life of the Jewish people in Israel. It is also responsible for the religious and spiritual life of the Jewish people in the Diaspora.

REDUCING TRAFFIC
The Government is taking steps to reduce traffic in the city center. It is planning to build a new road and to widen the existing roads. It is also planning to introduce a new system of traffic lights and to increase the number of police officers on duty.

THE FAITHFUL CITY
The Faithful City is a new book by the author. It is a collection of stories and poems about the city of Jerusalem. It is a book that is both a tribute to the city and a warning to the world.

THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
The Weizmann Institute of Science is a leading research institution in Israel. It is dedicated to the advancement of science and technology. It is also dedicated to the education of the Jewish people in Israel and in the Diaspora.

HEBREW • ENGLISH • FRENCH
The Hebrew • English • French classes are held at the Kadim H School. The classes are for students of all ages and are taught by experienced teachers. The classes are held in a modern and comfortable environment.

Many Congressmen today will tell you that Mr. Nehru is not quite the power he was. For instance, the Congress Party in Uttar Pradesh, the Prime Minister's home State, has just been through an agonizingly prolonged and hypocritically moral conflict over the leadership. Mr. Nehru has now at last uttered his final word in the matter and it looks as though he will be obeyed, but five years ago he would only have had to raise a quick eyebrow to indicate the issue in the dispute.

Recent Disagreements
Some of the President's more recent disagreements with the Prime Minister have been important. The President has been a key figure in the Indian political scene since the independence of the country. He has been a member of the Constituent Assembly and the first Vice-President of India. He is now the President of India.

HEARD ABROAD
It is very likely that the President will be able to exert his authority in the future. He has been a key figure in the Indian political scene since the independence of the country. He has been a member of the Constituent Assembly and the first Vice-President of India. He is now the President of India.

Chief Rabbinate
The Chief Rabbinate is a key figure in the Jewish community in Israel. It is responsible for the religious and spiritual life of the Jewish people in Israel. It is also responsible for the religious and spiritual life of the Jewish people in the Diaspora.

REDUCING TRAFFIC
The Government is taking steps to reduce traffic in the city center. It is planning to build a new road and to widen the existing roads. It is also planning to introduce a new system of traffic lights and to increase the number of police officers on duty.

THE FAITHFUL CITY
The Faithful City is a new book by the author. It is a collection of stories and poems about the city of Jerusalem. It is a book that is both a tribute to the city and a warning to the world.

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Refugee Proposals

WHEN the U.N. General Assembly session opened last September, it seemed that for the first time for several years the Arab-Israeli dispute would play little role in the Assembly's proceedings. With the Congo war up in the headlines, as well as the East-West rift over the disarmament issue, accompanied by the mutual wounding of the new African nations by both powers, it appeared that the Middle East situation would be dealt with only as a backdrop to these main issues.

This view was also shared by the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, particularly since the annual report on UNRWA by its Director, Dr. John D. Davies, was the only item on the agenda which concerned Israel directly. Although the Davies report contained several features which were considered to be of importance to the refugee issue, routine approval was thought to be the best way out considering this year's international situation.

But the discussion on the report in the U.N. Special Political Committee showed that the Arab side was determined to use every possible occasion to impress the new African U.N. members with their adamant attitude towards Israel. The lead was taken by Ahmed Shukeit, the Saudi delegate, who proposed the appointment of a Custodian for Arab Assets Property in Israel and the broadening of the long defunct Palestine Conciliation Commission from three to nine members to include the Soviet Union, India and some Afro-Asian nations.

However, should a proposal, it seemed, catch the attention of some of the newly independent nations as well as some U.N. members, the Arab side was prepared to amend their routine refusal to accept the report, if only to pay lip-service to the Arab committee and to please some of their Afro-Asian friends. Israel was quick to react

Affair Recited

THE "Lavan Affair" made headlines again this week after a relative lull had accompanied the work of the seven-member Ministerial Inquiry Committee appointed at the beginning of last month. The cause for the renewed interest was a surprise announcement in the Knesset by Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen that Attorney-General Gideon Hausner had been sent to Paris to take evidence from "persons who may be in a position to complete the information pertaining to the Affair."

It was immediately evident that Mr. Rosen was referring to the evidence of four persons who were unable to appear before the Cohn Inquiry Commission, which had stated that it would be desirable to hear their testimony. The Attorney-General's trip had taken on more urgency because the Ministerial Committee was approaching the final phase of its work and was about to draw up its recommendations for a submission to the Cabinet. The unexpected announcement was made mainly to refute earlier press reports that Mr. Hausner had gone to Germany in connection with the Eichmann trial.

Meanwhile, speculation on the possible findings of the Ministerial Committee began to circulate and included practically every possible combination of conclusions.

Types leading a jeep into an aircraft during airbase troop maneuvers this week. Photo by Lavi.

representatives at the U.N. would be aware that any anti-Israel resolution on the refugee question would meet with the strongest opposition on Israel's part.

The immediate result of these consultations was the temporary postponement of the tabling of the Western draft resolution on the refugee debate, which is now likely to return to its initial form of the routine approval of the annual UNRWA report.

The Committee members, however, maintained an unusually close silence and almost every assumption that was attributed to one of the Ministers in connection with his views on the "Affair" was firmly denied at once.

For over a month the Ministerial Committee held two to three sessions a week to study documents which represented mainly the findings of the 1960 Oshandor Inquiry, and the report of the recent Cohn Committee. Last week the Committee concluded its study of the documents and began its discussion on the possible recommendations. It was then that some Ministers proposed that Mr. Hausner obtain additional evidence, although most Committee members thought it unlikely that this new testimony would throw new light on the basic facts contained in both inquiries.

Mr. Hausner's Paris trip called a week's recess during which the Ministers are likely to consult their leading party colleagues on the legal implications of their recommendations. In this connection it was reported that the Ministerial Committee may be able to reach unanimous or at least majority conclusions which would follow the roughly outlined line taken by the Oshandor Inquiry — namely that Mr. Lavan's position in the entire matter was not sufficiently proven to charge him with all responsibility for the "misstep," even while improper behavior has now been proved against other persons involved in the incident. On the basis of these findings the Committee is likely to recommend that the investigation of the "Affair" be closed without the appointment of any new legal inquiry commission, which would only come to a similar conclusion. At the same time the request of the senior Army officer involved in the "misstep" for a legal investigation of his position would also be turned down.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who is known to be in favor of a legal inquiry, is now thought likely to accept the Committee's recommendations if they are more reached the conclusion that there is no clear answer to the problem.

Most Mapai leaders, as well as those of the other coalition parties, would like to see the "Affair" forgotten and done with and any more aimed at avoiding a new inquiry would be welcome to them. They will in any case be left with the bitter taste of Mr. Lavan's action in connection with the "Affair" in 1960 and the upheaval which it caused in Mapai. It is on this basis that the "Lavan Affair" may return to the Mapai Secretariat table at some later stage.

Rain But No Water

THE near-perfect distribution of the early rains of rain this season brought hope to Israel's farmers, ensuring full germination for their wheat and barley and enabling them to reduce irrigation of their fields. Good rains are of critical importance in view of reports which indicate that there is an unprecedented drop in the country's water resources. The output of the Yarkon springs has diminished to such an extent that the water level in the Yarkon River has fallen by 50 per cent. Similar declines in the level of underground water resources were reported from other parts of the country, including the prolific Hula Basin area.

The water supply situation for next year will look bleak, it is said, unless steps are taken to reduce underground water levels and spring outputs to their normal level. Unless such action is taken, the water supply situation for next year will look bleak, it is said, unless steps are taken to reduce underground water levels and spring outputs to their normal level. Unless such action is taken, the water supply situation for next year will look bleak, it is said, unless steps are taken to reduce underground water levels and spring outputs to their normal level.

WZO & B-G Rabbis Meet

AS the House of Commons debates the issue of the Chief Rabbi's role in the State, the Chief Rabbi's Council (C.R.C.) is holding a meeting in Tel Aviv, called in protest against the bill of the Chief Rabbi's Council (C.R.C.) which would give the Chief Rabbi the right to appoint and dismiss the members of the Council.

The meeting was called by the President of the C.R.C., Rabbi Y. L. Maimon, and his colleagues. The meeting was held in the home of Rabbi Y. L. Maimon, who is the President of the C.R.C.

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THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

Kassem: Forgive But Not Yet Forget

FOLLOWING the normal Jordanian move and may even have come on Bagdad's initiative, it is said to be responsible for another related development — i.e. the growing Communist opposition and ultimately the resignation of the three Ministers. It is interesting to note here that last Sunday, on Kassem's own orders, the remains of King Faisal II, who was brutally murdered with members of his family on the morning of July 14, were transferred to the Royal Cemetery after their location had remained unknown ever since that date. Although the move can have no more than symbolic significance, it shows clearly that an attempt is being made to win over the supporters of the old regime as well as to mitigate Amman's bitterness.

But this is not all. There are indications that Kassem is, so to speak, widening his net of reconciliation and negotiation to include these Arab nationalists who at one time used to look to Cairo for inspiration and leadership. During the popular celebrations on Saturday to mark the Day of Safety and Rejoicing, Kassem

TOO FEW BUSES — OR TOO MANY?

THE bus has been a kind of bull in the Knesset — which that down on last early on Wednesday morning — and this has been used to allow the Minister of Transport, Mr. Ben-Aharon, to present a report on his Ministry. He emphasized that he had spoken on the Ministry's behalf, but that he was not speaking in his own name.

The report of the Minister of Transport, Mr. Ben-Aharon, was presented on Wednesday morning. He emphasized that he had spoken on the Ministry's behalf, but that he was not speaking in his own name. The report of the Minister of Transport, Mr. Ben-Aharon, was presented on Wednesday morning.

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Wage Hike

EVERY two years the plan-nal collective labour contracts come up for renewal and negotiations take place between the Government, the Histadrut and the Manufacturers' Association. These talks are protracted and involved. Mapam and Abud Ha'avoda demand rises up to 20 per cent, and the Manufacturers' Association opposes any increase at all, and the issue will be decided between the Mapai economic ministers and Histadrut leaders, the other groups then falling into line.

Finalists' Remains There can be no doubt that the decision to establish a finalists' committee, which will be responsible for the remains of the fallen, is a move in the right direction. It is a move which will help to bring the remains of the fallen to the attention of the public and to ensure that they are properly cared for.

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Parliamentary Report

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By Leon Ben Dor

MR. YITZHAK GOLAN (Progressive)

MR. YITZHAK GOLAN (Progressive) has a new angle. True, the buses are overcrowded. But the streets are also overcrowded. If you put on more buses to ease the crowding inside them, the crowding on the roads would get worse. The Minister had said absolutely nothing about the Tel Aviv traffic problem, although he had taken such drastic action in Jerusalem, a city which has a much smaller population than Tel Aviv. The truth is, of course, that nobody knows an answer to Tel Aviv's problem except to pull the whole place down and start again with wider streets. Or else imagine that you are in the City of London and give up all thought of moving at anything but snail's pace.

THE Lavan "Affair," which is once again approaching a critical point, has caused all kinds of cracks to appear in the national fabric. Among the institutions it has shaken

By Amnon Bartov

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

Kassem: Forgive But Not Yet Forget

ing the first anniversary of Kassem's recovery from the slight wounds he sustained as a result of the attempt on his life last year, the most persistent theme of his many speeches and addresses has been that of "forgiveness." Many times he has declared that he has forgiven his assassins and "those who stood behind them," he has even called for the closing of Arab ranks as the only way to get rid of imperialism, which he said was present "everywhere in the Arab countries."

Still Wary of Cairo Despite his declared willingness to forget and forgive, and his broad hint to the UAR when speaking about his Ba'ath assassins, Kassem still shows no signs of leniency towards Cairo. In addition to thinly-veiled references to President Nasser's attempts at subversion, Kassem himself replied sharply to a question by the correspondent of the "Sunday Times" in which Cairo's allegations about the Communist nature of Kassem's regime was mentioned. Kassem also told the correspondent that the Arab states "do not like

to see anyone interfere in their affairs." Kassem's attitude to the UAR at present seems to be one of wariness but not of hostility. He is certainly pleased to see Cairo stop its unbridled attacks on his regime, but he is not ready yet to trust its policies; he knows that the present "armistice" is only temporary and will continue only as long as Nasser's prestige remains on the wane in Syria and he is kept effectively out of Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf. Kassem is also aware that as soon as this state of affairs shows signs of changing in Cairo's favour, his regime will be mortally threatened again by Nasserist subversion. In the meanwhile, judging at least from the situation in Syria, Kassem has no cause for worry.

Position of the Communists

With this part of the front rather quiet for the time being, Kassem's chief difficulty now comes from the Communists. But it is hardly possible that they will fare any better than the Ba'athists and the Nasserists. With the Committee has lost its limbs.

It was too much to ask, and the old No. 70 members will no doubt move to it now that the storm does not get into print, or at least not in the papers with which they are connected. But the Committee has lost its limbs.

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DELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT		
Day	Time	Destination
SUN. 10	0600	EL AL, Rome, Zurich, Bern, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
MON. 11	0600	ALITALIA, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
TUE. 12	0600	EL AL, Rome, Zurich, Bern, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
WED. 13	0600	ALITALIA, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
THUR. 14	0600	EL AL, Rome, Zurich, Bern, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
FRI. 15	0600	ALITALIA, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
SAT. 16	0600	EL AL, Rome, Zurich, Bern, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
SUN. 17	0600	ALITALIA, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
MON. 18	0600	EL AL, Rome, Zurich, Bern, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
TUE. 19	0600	ALITALIA, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
WED. 20	0600	EL AL, Rome, Zurich, Bern, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
THUR. 21	0600	ALITALIA, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
FRI. 22	0600	EL AL, Rome, Zurich, Bern, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
SAT. 23	0600	ALITALIA, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
SUN. 24	0600	EL AL, Rome, Zurich, Bern, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
MON. 25	0600	ALITALIA, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
TUE. 26	0600	EL AL, Rome, Zurich, Bern, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
WED. 27	0600	ALITALIA, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
THUR. 28	0600	EL AL, Rome, Zurich, Bern, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
FRI. 29	0600	ALITALIA, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
SAT. 30	0600	EL AL, Rome, Zurich, Bern, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York
SUN. 31	0600	ALITALIA, Rome, Athens, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, New York

DELTOURS
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Eichmann and Mental Health

Psychiatrist
Believes Case
Not Harmful

By Philip Glick

THE arrest of Eichmann and the spate of ghoul-
ish books and articles re-
capitulating the horrors of
Auschwitz has brought the
whole problem of mental
health in Israel dramatically
before the public. This
ten years ago it was feared
that Israel would be
unable to cope with the
combined problems of hun-
dreds of thousands of peo-
ple who had seen and suf-
fered such terrifying ex-
periences.

One woman with a blue
number on her arm who is
married, has children and has
made a career for herself,
not one that she is sorry
Eichmann was ever caught.
"It brings back the whole
business," she cried. "I see
Auschwitz plastered all over
the newspapers and book-
stores. How does it help me
if they hang Eichmann, but
if they have started to have
nightmares again?"

However, Dr. Louis Miller,
Chief of the Mental Health
Services of the Ministry of
Health, says that there is no
evidence that former inmates
of concentration camps, ac-
cused in Israel suffer more
from emotional breakdown
than people who had not been
in the camps. Even in the
camps themselves there were
as many breakdowns as
might have been expected,
except among people with a
pre-disposition towards emo-
tional collapse; insanity, mean-
ingful destruction, and human
struggle fantastically to
survive. The main danger of
this struggle for survival was
a suspension of normal values.
When the refugees came to
Israel they were inclined at
first to exploit their suffer-
ings to obtain physical and
other concessions. On the
other hand, Israel was able
to provide them with a "road
back" to society; in this re-
gard they were better off in
this country than those re-
fugees who went to the United
States. There the society is
intensely competitive and the
individual has to battle for
himself. It is true that the
rewards may be great, but



Jewish family on the way to the
gas chambers at Auschwitz. The
picture was taken by the SS and
found in an album belonging to
one of the guards at Auschwitz.

The ghetto in some Diaspora countries, the con-
centration camps in Europe and the ma'abarot in
Israel may be said to symbolize the three great
problems of mental health involved in the ingre-
dient of the Jewish people. All immigrants
coming to the country fall into one or more of
these three categories: Jews who formed a minority
group in an adopted land and who were imbued
with feelings of separateness and a conviction of
a great destiny, at the same time as they suffered
from a sense of persecution; survivors of death and
torture camps who require physical, emotional and
social rehabilitation; Jews from the Orient or Afri-
ca who need a bridge to the Western culture do-
minating the strange new world of the National
Home to which they have "returned." The emotional
attitudes of immigrants, whether they come from
the concentration camps of Europe, the Jewish
quarters of the Orient, or from a minority situa-
tion, are thus of vital national concern.

The isolation is intense. Most
of the people from the camps
needed warmth, friendship.
But it has not been easy for
them to use to the full the
warmth and friendship they
found because of the sub-
merged effects of their
experience. Dr. Miller con-
cedes that the Eichmann case
can revive unhappiness and
depression, but he believes
that eventually it will help
the former inmates of the
camps to bring their emo-
tional problems to the sur-
face and to deal with them
constructively. The revival of
the past in the new situation
should and the deep-down ef-
fects of the old experience.

Dealing with the problem
created by the "Ghetto men-
talities," Dr. Miller points out
that all immigrants come
from minority situations. De-
spite the great accomplish-
ments of Jews in the Dis-
persed and the enormous mass
of them attained, their ex-
perience in the main groups
was always conditional. In
some cases they lived in
actual ghettos and in others
isolation was only social or
economic, or partially so.
Jews have formed the major-
ity, control the State ap-
paratus and determine the na-
tional aspirations. There are
no barriers, tangible or in-
tangible; identification with

the aims of the society is
complete. They have been
able, therefore, to attain ab-
solute identification with the
group. In some cases the
breaking down of the Ghetto
walls led to the extreme con-
cept of the kibbutz, where
the group is paramount; gen-
erally, Israel has developed
principles of co-operation to
a very marked degree in all
phases of life. This may have
created new problems requir-
ing adjustment, but it cer-
tainly resolved the tensions
which were implicit in the
Jews' minority situation. Awareness of this change
probably explains the reac-
tion of Jews and Gentiles
alike to Israelis, who seem
to the visitors "different from
the Jews back home."

Dr. Miller says that this
resolution of the Ghetto prob-
lem as such does not and the
mental health problems of
Israel's immigrants from the
West. Because of their back-
ground they try to escape the
Western type of society under
pressure. Families are small and
the virtues demanded of father,
mother and children are essen-
tially hygiene, patriotism, punc-
tuality, hygiene, patriotism, ded-
ication and the ability to
succeed against competition.
All these are self-serving
virtues geared to the needs
of the State; families are ef-
ficient units in the national
drive for production and, in
regard to some goods, for
consumption.

East and West
Such a family life
room for the aged, the handi-
capped and the delinquent.
The Oriental society, in con-
trast, is far more tolerant of
these infirmities in large or
purpose; they are carried
along within the family
group. A Western society,
such as that of Israel, can-
not afford to have the aged
and infirm inside the family.
The tendency instead is to
place them and to place
them out of the way in in-
stitutions. The father's au-
thority is the State without
interfering with the process
of production.

Dr. Miller says that the
needs of the Western type of
family life is to engage in
production and consumption
have tended to change the
character of family relation-
ships. The father is gener-
ally a worker, and the mother
extra work, either at her own
place of employment or in some
second job — while in many
other cases the woman also
works. The father's status in
this type of family is steadily
diminishing and the mother
is becoming more and more
the dominant factor in the
home. It is significant that

Featherbedding

By Ephraim Kishon

"He who doesn't work, shouldn't eat either" — says
that excellent Soviet proverb, which we cannot help
but endorse. That is the order of things. Even the
Scripture mentions that, except for politicians, every-
body should eat his bread in the sweat of his brow.
In the light of the above moral compulsion, readers
will understand the shock and indignation aroused in
us by the latest action of our country's organs, better
known as "Shin Bet," which distributed question-
naires among persons holding responsible positions
in public life, as to how they spent their leisure, circle
of friends, secret aspirations and shady dealings.
Personally, we went on record even before Eich-
mann with the view that a strong Shin Bet is the
country's mainstay and corner-stone. We have legions
of spies, traitors, third men, to say nothing of my-
riads of plain nuts, who have to be permanently sus-
pended. We know that this is an expensive luxury,
but, as the poet said: "A cheap secret service is
water down the drain..." Bugging telephones, steam-
ing letters open, concealing cute little microphones,
a search here, a search there — all this costs money.
But no price is too high for the marvelous sense
of security we feel because we know that, while we
sleep, come rain, come hail, come storm, our secret
service men are crawling on their bellies on
some vital mission or other.

But just a moment: are they indeed crawling?
Our security men have apparently mellowed with
age, acquired paunches and so on — you know how it
is — and have said to themselves: as a matter of fact,
why do we have to run, day in, day out, after some
measly information about some traitor? Isn't it more
reasonable to apply directly to the traitor and receive
from him the information we are seeking?
Thus, under the leadership of Shin Bet, the questionnaire
was born. The average traitor now faces a terrible
dilemma: either to make a clean breast of it to the
Shin Bet (full discretion has been assured), or to
risk being fired for supplying false data.

"To what organization do you belong, sir?" — the
questionnaire asks. "I belong to a little espionage
ring, if you don't mind."
Code name? "KMD."
Circle of friends? "Mostly GHQ officers."
Financial situation? "Tough wood."
Remarks: "I also cheat the income tax depart-
ment."

Well, yes, it's easy to catch criminals that way!
But then, for what are we paying such high taxes?
We demand that the boys who draw our money
should slouch and snuff and sweat. How about doing
a day's honest work, gentlemen?

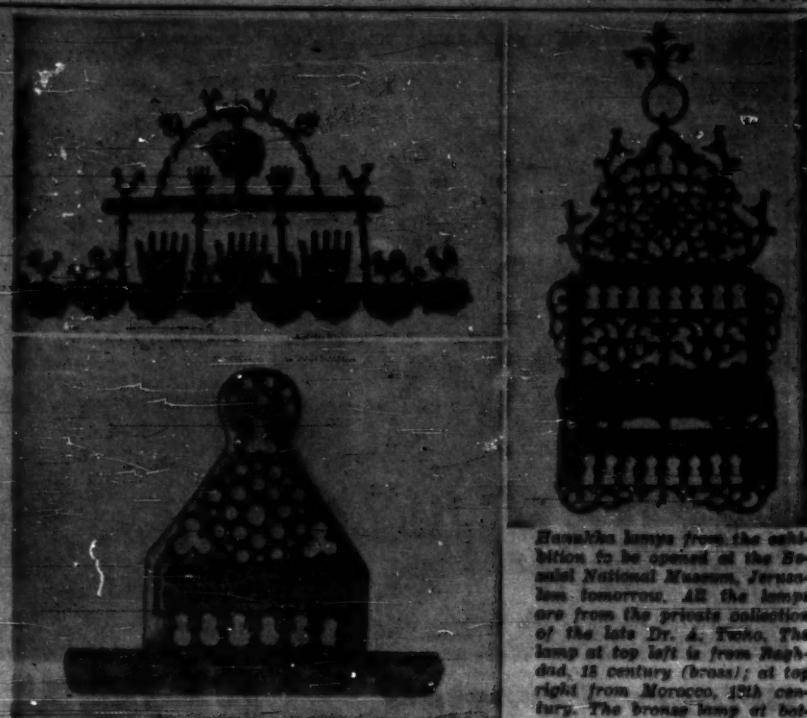
By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

son in the minds of the
children. She attributes this
not to the State's demands
for production, but to the
fact that coming down from his
Olympic heights, most of the
time to be an equal and a
"pal" of his wife and children.

Patriarchal Image
"He helps in the house-
work," says the kids at
play in a way that no father
would ever have done two
generations ago — nor would a
Jewish patriarchal type in
Eastern Europe. A God or
Father Figure should be re-
mote, stern, omnipotent, un-
speakable, he can't be a "pal."
When father was angry and
fierce, he climbed back on his
perch and he was only a
"confused" child.

Other complications arise
when the society makes de-
mands which conflict with
those of the family: some
youth leaders deliberately
try to work out relations
with their parents as "em-
ployers" for the needs of the
particular movement concerned.
Teachers and army officers
do not realize the dangers
implicit in forcing the children
with their families and an-
xiety. Breakdowns arise when
they fail to find adequate
solutions.

(First of a series of articles)



Hanukkah lamps from the col-
lection to be opened at the Be-
n-Zion National Museum, Jeru-
salem tomorrow. All the lamps
are from the private collection
of the late Dr. A. Zuck. The
lamp at top left is from Bag-
dad, 12th century (Arabic); at top
right from Morocco, 15th cen-
tury. The bronze lamp at bot-
tom left is from Italy, 16th
century. Photos by Ben-Zion

Reb Gelbstein's Miracle

By Anita Engle

Shabbat, the Holy of Holies, has given
the author permission to publish this story,
which appears below in English for the first
time. It is one of the rare, unknown episodes
of the early days of modern Zionism which
Mrs. Engle writes about in her book dealing with
the history of Zionism in Jerusalem from
its beginning in 1841 until 1900. It is being
published by the Ben-Zion Institute together
with the Hebrew Calendar, and will
appear, in Hebrew, during the coming year.

By Anita Engle

THERE was no organized immigration to
Palestine, and no Zionist Organization,
back in the nineteenth century. People came
to Eretz Israel in the name of religion.
"Zionism" was all prayer and devotion.
Prayer on the part of the devout Jews who
settled in Jerusalem and the three other
holy cities (Hebron, Safad and Tiberias),
and patronage on the part of the Jewish
philanthropists who sent money to keep
these Jews alive and praying.

That the redemption of Israel was as-
sured, they had no doubt. The question was,
what did they have to do about it, to hasten
it, so that it should come more speedily,
perhaps even in their own day? And to that
question each of these God-enchanted but
very human and eccentric individuals had
his own answer.

AMONG these people was the exhalant
Hillel Meishe, Meshil Gelbstein from
Bialystock. He had thought long and deeply
about the subject, and had been given his
answer: around the Walling Wall, a chain
of synagogues and yeshivot had to be set up
so that people could study day and night,
and lights had to be kept burning perpetu-
ally in the vicinity where once the Temple
had stood, and ever which the Holy Spirit
still hovered.

The problem of money did not trouble
Gelbstein. He did not have any himself, of
course, but there was the great benefactor,
Sir Moses Montefiore. When Sir Moses
heard what was needed, he would surely
hasten to perform it. And so in the summer
of 1875 Gelbstein wrote him a letter.

"I want to inform your Honor," he wrote,
"that God has helped me to receive some-
thing very important for all Israel. To re-
build the ruins of the Temple, I have
received the approval of the Holy One, the
Father of the World, in a figure of speech
meaning 'the rule of Israel.' In the time
when the Temple was standing, priests and
Levites were stationed all around the Temple
Mount, and never, by day or night, did
voices cease to be raised in Hallel Shema
(love of Israel) before the Holy One. This
was a commandment, and it is so stated in
the Torah.

"God has revealed to me that this com-
mandment should be carried out even
though the Temple is no longer standing.
Around the Temple I mean around the place
where the Temple stood, in the vicinity of
the houses beside the Walling Wall, near Zion
Gate, and in every corner, there must stand
perpetually Cohen and Levites. On the day
and night, without ceasing, for all Is-
rael, just as in the courtyard of a king.

where, as we know, there are always teach-
men standing on guard. What we have to
do, therefore, is to buy or rent houses and
courtyards near the Temple—that is, around
the mountain where the House stood, and, in
particular, beside the Walling Wall. Our
Jewish brethren throughout the world will
help collect the money necessary for this.
And believe me, Your Honor, if God so
wills, you will understand this great com-
mandment, you will float on air, so great
will be your joy. For if we can do this, it
will be the seed from which will grow the
redemption of all Israel.

"Your Honor should know that I have
a sign. God forbid that I should lie. In the
holy Shema your name is revealed as the
one who is to carry out this commandment.
I cannot explain such things in a letter."

THIS letter is in the archives of Jew-
ry College, London. There is no record that
Sir Moses Montefiore ever answered it. But
Reb Meishe Gelbstein did not sit waiting
idly for the money to come from abroad.
He went on with his self-appointed task.
With donations from the residents of Jeru-
salem, most of them as impecunious as him-
self, he used to buy oil. Every Friday, be-
fore the Sabbath, he would go around to
the holy places in the vicinity, and, accord-
ing to the amount of oil he had been able
to buy, he would light the little
lamps which devout people had left there.

One Friday afternoon in 1881, Meishe
Gelbstein was making the rounds of the
holy places together with two cronies. (I
don't know whether it was Hanukkah time
or not. It may well have been, but there is
no record of it. All that is known for sure
is that it was on Friday afternoon in 1881.)
There was very little oil in his jug when he
came to the cave-tomb known as the Sha-
lomon Hasadim in the Shikh Jarrah quarter.

GELBSTEIN lit one lamp, then an-
other, and another. His friends also
knew that there was only a little oil in the
jug. But they saw that he poured and
poured, and still there was oil for more. The
three of them understood immediately that
this was a miracle. They were witnessing
it. They did not lose their presence of mind.
They just watched. None of them said
anything. They knew that it was forbidden
to utter a sound when witnessing a miracle,
or the spell would break. So they watched
in silence.

As soon as all the lamps were lit, the
oil stopped. The three men went straight to
the religious court where Hillel Meishe
Gelbstein reported on the miracle which
had taken place, and his friends Nachum
ben Haim and Yehoshua Yosef ben Yaakov
gave evidence that they had witnessed it,
and the miracle had been very great indeed.
The account of the miracle and its wit-
nesses is in Mishkanot le Abot Yaakov, an
unknown little book on the Cabala pub-
lished in Jerusalem in the last century.
There is no other reference to the episode,
for in Israel miracles have always been
commonplace.

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Guide to the Israel Gold Market: White, Black & Yellow

A Special Survey by Our Economic Editor

ISRAELI who can't wait for a look at the gold market for years, have been permitted suddenly to acquire gold bullion and specie in a legal manner, and to deal in gold without trespassing against the law.

This permission to be sure, has been qualified by certain conditions: only banks which are authorized dealers in foreign currency are allowed to buy and sell gold, and the public may neither buy nor sell gold in kind, but must content itself with deposit certificates.

These conditions have not been invented by Israel authorities. Gold certificates issued by a number of financial firms of world repute — such as Citibank, Chase and Co., the Bank of New York, and the Deutsche Bank — have gained increasing popularity in recent years, and are now being accepted by the gold trade enjoying international acceptance. A growing part of the total turnover in the gold market, in fact, is now carried out in this form for reasons of convenience and security.

Certificates Controlled
The only disadvantage associated with gold certificates is their being properly registered and therefore liable to Government control, while gold speculation is essentially based on fluctuations in official currencies. Government programmes and promises, and dislike of all kinds of controls, will not the State try to grab the gold in case of a national emergency, as it did once with foreign securities? Or to fool (or tax) the owners out of their gains in the event of a devaluation? The answer cannot be given by theoretical reasoning, and as long as suspicion lingers, many people will obviously prefer possession of the gold metal to the bank deposit certificate. They will be ready to pay some premium for it, and to make themselves guilty of an unlawful act to obtain and hold it.

As a result, the establishment of a legal gold market in Israel is unlikely to be an end to the operation of the old black market in gold — the more so, as possession of gold metal is not forbidden for Israel residents, but only the sale or purchase of it. (In the U.S. even the possession of gold is not allowed, although an American may own gold abroad; in Britain residents are not permitted to touch gold at all, but a flourishing trade in gold is conducted for non-residents.) Gold ownership was formerly officially limited to about 100 grams per person, with small differences between kings and queens, as well as between various kinds of gold, amounting to about 2.5 per cent between buyers and sellers' prices, while the black market price fluctuates at about 10-15% above the official price. The difference of approximately 5 per cent, on the face of it, this situation would appear quite a normal one, but nobody can afford to ignore the fact that the black market price may drop in the long run, because some investors speculating in gold will be dis-



Middle East Economics At A Glance

Israel

Very little is known about Israel's economy. Every bit of information in this regard is therefore of particular importance to observers. An official source has just admitted in Baghdad that in spite of the continuous two-year-long efforts of the military regime in Iraq, the country was still to be regarded as underdeveloped and backward as far as its economic resources were concerned. The source added that in spite of the relative small population, the extent of industrial and agricultural production was insufficient for local consumption, a fact which obliged the government to permit large scale import of consumer goods from abroad. A look at Israel's import-export figures during the last four years shows a great deficit in the trade balance. It is said that one of the reasons for this was the Baghdad policy of "Open Door" as far as imports of even luxury products was concerned. The deficit with the Middle East countries alone varied between \$28,000,000 and \$37,000,000.

Nevertheless, imports have been reduced somewhat since 1956, mainly through imposing of heavy protective tariffs. The 1958 trade deficit has thus been reduced by some 30% compared to what it was in 1956. The Israeli authorities hope to reduce this gap by another 40% within the next two years, mainly by means of industrial development and expanding the exploitation of the country's natural resources.

Banking

The "Raiffeisen Bank" established in Baghdad in 1953 expanded rapidly in recent years. In 1957 current accounts and deposits amounted to 1,000,000, and advances to 1,000,000. The last annual report of the bank for the financial year 1958-59 (March 31, 1959), just

Stocks and Commodities

Brighter Tone In Ordinary Shares

AFTER a sharp drop in prices on December 1, a better tone was evident from December 2. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check.

In the United States market prices were steady with some demand for dollar linked shares. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check.

Gold Dealings

FOLLOWING the recent changes in regulations covering the acquisition of gold, there were some enquiries in the market. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check.

Elit Unemployment At All-time High

An all-time high of 70 unemployed persons was registered at the Elit Employment Service this week. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check.

Barclays Dividend

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has announced the payment of a dividend of 6 pence per share for the financial year 1958-59. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check.

Economic News in Brief

Cautious Optimism In France

After two years of a struggle from its economic predicament, the French economy is showing signs of recovery. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check.

Europe Recovering

Although the U.K. is not expected to recover from its economic predicament until the second part of 1961, the economy of Europe is considered to be already healthy enough to maintain its growth and for the time being. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check.

Investment in Germany

Investment in Germany is continuing on a high level — in particular in housing and industrial equipment in the Common Market countries. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check.

Sulphur Surplus

The sulphur market, which has been dominated by the so-called "French Sulphur Producers", based on natural deposits mainly in the U.S. and in Mexico, is undergoing a major change. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check.

Expensive Film Stars

The sudden illness of Elizabeth Taylor, which caused a prolonged interruption in the filming of "Cleopatra", will cost the movie company a considerable sum. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check. The market was characterized by a general upward movement, with the exception of a few shares which were held in check.

INSURANCE FOR ALIYA

By Moshe Ater

Saving for Immigration Can Be Encouraged Abroad

The idea set out below to admittedly a strange one. Many solid businessmen may call it grotesque, and may be wary of being associated with it. Nevertheless, the fact is that a number of financiers and insurance experts have adopted it quite enthusiastically, undeterred by the technical difficulties involved in its implementation. No attempt has been made as yet to set it into practice, but this may be due largely to it being unattractive as regards profit.

It is a country which needs a middle class immigration, and many Jews in Western countries would like to come to Israel and settle here. At least they toy with the thought of such a possibility. Under normal circumstances, however, very few of these prospective immigrants carry out their intention, even though they may be ardent Zionists and hope earnestly that they "may be able" to immigrate some time in the future.

Apart from idealistic individuals and youth groups, people delay such a radical step as a rule until they are driven to it by personal, professional, or business setbacks, which serve them as "eye-openers" and make them decide to seek fortune and future in the Jewish homeland.

The decision to immigrate comes thus as a surprise, a sudden turn of events producing a change for the worse in their lives in the Diaspora. The change in circumstances also reduces their income, and they are left with a small sum of money, which is not enough to cover the costs of immigration.

One has to realize that immigration costs a good deal of money — for the journey, for establishing a new household, for the acquisition of a flat, the inevitable loss because goods brought are unsuitable for local conditions and have to be replaced, the expense involved during the early period of adjustment.

Middle Class Hit
All these items may be of little concern for a poor worker's family, with hardly any belongings, coming to Israel as wards of the Jewish Agency, and expecting to be housed, catered for, and given food, when the employment during the initial and subsequent periods. But a middle-class family, used to independence and to paying its own way, has a different attitude.

For such a family the "technical" process of immigration and accommodation involves a considerable material loss just at a moment when it may be in acute need of capital for productive investment in order to build up a new source of income, and when the family has been undermined by that very turn of events which has brought about the decision to immigrate.

Strong "friction" forces of cost and loss may thus prevent immigration of middle-class families, even in the case of a well-to-do family, which has accumulated a small fortune, but with the money well spent in the Diaspora, and with the family well established in the Diaspora.

A possible weakness in the plan is that it is a basic rule of insurance that the risk must be independent of the insured's will. In this case, however, the insured's will is a factor, and this is a serious flaw in the plan.

It is just for such emergency situations, however, that the State of Israel has been created, and even without any written liabilities.

Devaluation: Rearguard Action

A time passes without any

A time passes without any action on the part of the Government, the prospect of the trade unions relating their members' clamour for a wage increase because of the devaluation. Nobody, of course, expects the demand for a 25 per cent rise to be taken seriously, but one of 4-5 per cent for "productivity" is likely to be granted. The demand for a 25 per cent rise to be taken seriously, but one of 4-5 per cent for "productivity" is likely to be granted. The demand for a 25 per cent rise to be taken seriously, but one of 4-5 per cent for "productivity" is likely to be granted.

Once the current wage and cost structure is no longer frozen, moreover, other claims will be made as well, and price adjustments will inevitably follow. This is all the more certain because the Government is no more in the position to make such use of price controls or subsidies and does not want to do so; it is also reluctant to offset added purchasing power by means of tightening money.

It is a good thing, however, that there is some support for stability on the fiscal plane, while the persistent high level of national expenditure, and the resulting pressure on the Treasury in balancing its cash position during a period when a general price index is rising, is a serious problem.

Naturally, these problems will take some time to develop, and there is no immediate danger of a devaluation, but it is a fact that a devaluation is a possibility, and it is a fact that a devaluation is a possibility.

ECONOMIC COMMENT

Year, but the disadvantages

Year, but the disadvantages involved are so obvious that the policy cannot be adopted as a basic one. The second course is to recognize that we have indulged in too high a level of investment, which has led to excessive aggregate saving. Higher rates of interest, in particular for long and medium term loans, have been suggested, and will be suggested, but there would also have to be a corresponding increase in the cost of borrowing. This would mean a rise in the "black market" in credit. Higher rates of interest on long term loans would also mean a rise in the cost of borrowing. This would mean a rise in the "black market" in credit.

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Pre-Fabricated Building for Eilat

By Meir Ben-Dov
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Solel Boneh Uses French Patent to Make Panels

SIX hundred and fifty housing units are to be constructed in Eilat in the 1961-62 fiscal year, according to the Minister of Labour. If present trends continue, at least 600 of these will be made of pre-fabricated units from Solel Boneh's Eilat plant.

The plant has so far completed 300 units for occupation, and a further 200 lack only the final touches of the painters, plumbers and electricians. All these have been produced in the last 18 months, during which the factory has been in full production, while local men have been training on the various machines. Now the production potential, in one shift, is over two apartments a day, and the plant is hoping to obtain orders outside Eilat. The most likely prospect is Mitzpe Ramon.

The method and technical knowledge used comes from the French firm Calad-Bonnet (any similarity to "Solel Boneh," local ways notwithstanding), is purely coincidental. Construction is based on standardized elements consisting of inner and outer walls, columns, floor-joists and partitions. The standard dimension is of 2.25 metres in height, and a total of 20 different sections provide all the different elements required for blocks of apartments up to four stories in height, each apartment varying in floor area from 55 to 85 square metres. (Sub-variations to allow the placing of electric junction boxes and plumber's openings, bring the total number of elements produced in the plant up to 60.)

The units are produced in steel moulds, vibrated on high-speed vibration tables. After a 24-hour period of initial hardening, the complete panels or joists have to be cured under moisture for a further two weeks before they are ready to be taken to the building site. Most of the steel reinforcement used in the construction is actually incorporated in the elements, and can be pre-formed and spot-welded in the factory to very critical dimensions with a high degree of mechanization.

The concrete mix, of very low moisture content, is poured straight into the moulds, overhead gantries moving the moulds, panels and curing tables with great ease. Mechanization is the key-word on the site as well, mobile cranes tower over the buildings, lifting the 300 kg. panels into their positions, where they are held by special jigs and secured by metal struts have been placed into pre-formed recesses and the concrete and grout poured, to provide the permanent anchorage for the whole building.

The workers in the factory are mostly unskilled labourers who have learnt their job while working. Most of the work on the site is done by ordinary workmen; only the finishing calls for skilled craftsmen. Even this finish requires less than 10 hours; the plumber and electrician place their tubes and wires in pre-cast hollow spaces, keeping pace with the builders. The smooth finish of the concrete panels calls for a light plaster wash on interior walls only, and no outside plaster is needed.

The saving in skilled labour is one of the main attractions of the pre-cast house, leading to substantial savings in outlying areas such as Eilat, Dimona, and Kiryat Shmona, where skilled labour for building is prohibitively expensive.

The saving is offset by the cost of transporting the units, which make a haulage of 150 kilometres, such as from Eilat to Mitzpe Ramon, and even of 10 km, uneconomical, except under very exceptional circumstances, such as an acute labour shortage at a time when there is an urgent demand for housing.

Uninterrupted Work. Other advantages are uninterrupted work under cover for fully 80 per cent of all operations (pre-casting and finishing, only the actual building being affected by rain and sun, and stricter control of quality and dimensions, which is possible under factory conditions. Architecturally, the units can be combined into very attractive buildings of high quality and finish, and the dense concrete of the walls, together with the 10 cm air-space between inner and outer panels, makes for a high degree of insulation against rain, noise, heat and cold.

most of their newspapers closed, the Communists at present seem to be occupied mostly with their "educational" work, and they hardly figure in political life. When the General Congress of the splinter (pro-Kassem) Communist Party of Dawood al-Sayegh opened in Baghdad early last month, heavy security measures were taken to protect the delegates from attacks by "nationalists."

The other, more orthodox and far stronger Communist group—generally known as the "Ittihad al-Sha'b" group—under Zaki Khair's leadership, is still allowed to work unobscured and almost clandestinely, but its influence has greatly diminished among the masses. Gone are the

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The purchaser of an 80 sq. m. apartment with all conveniences in pre-cast building in Eilat pays only eight per cent more than for a similar apartment with a floor area of only 62 sq. metres, built by conventional methods during the previous year.

Cost figures in Eilat are unfortunately not conclusive, as all building is executed on a negotiated contract basis for the Housing Division of the Ministry of Labour which pays a subsidy to cover the extra cost of labour and transport in Eilat, by selling the apartments through Amidar at a loss.

All previous attempts to introduce pre-fabrication on a large scale in Israel have failed; some, like the 1950 "Tour-nalayer" houses, because of aesthetic reasons, and others because of cost, quality or prejudice. It is likely that the Calad-Bonnet system can be used economically in housing schemes in various parts of the country.

Room for 'Automation'
Sixty-five workmen are at present employed inside the plant. Output and quality could be improved with the elimination of some anomalies, such as the replacement by a mechanical hoist and other machinery of the four workmen, laboriously and inaccurately shovelling aggregates of cement and sand, and by a higher degree of control at all stages, which would bring about a saving in the quantity of cement and a reduction in the comparatively high wastage by fracture.

A plant, such as the one in Eilat, could turn out over 2,000 apartments a year working three shifts, with a total investment of just over IL-1,000,000, almost all in local currency.

The Middle East Scene

(Continued from Page 1)

most of their newspapers closed, the Communists at present seem to be occupied mostly with their "educational" work, and they hardly figure in political life. When the General Congress of the splinter (pro-Kassem) Communist Party of Dawood al-Sayegh opened in Baghdad early last month, heavy security measures were taken to protect the delegates from attacks by "nationalists."

The other, more orthodox and far stronger Communist group—generally known as the "Ittihad al-Sha'b" group—under Zaki Khair's leadership, is still allowed to work unobscured and almost clandestinely, but its influence has greatly diminished among the masses. Gone are the

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CURTAIN RAISER

AFTER a slow and faltering start, the theatrical season has gathered momentum. Habimah has recovered from the debacle of the "Threepenny Opera" with the beautifully staged and played "Long Day's Journey into Night," soon followed by the ambitious and instantly successful "The Miracle Worker." The Cameri is having a moderate success with "Two for the Seesaw," largely due to the excellent performance of Orna Porat. Even Ohel is enjoying a fair press and almost full houses with "The Little Theatre."

An interesting phenomenon of the season is the proliferation and success of "little theatres." Turkov's Theatre with "The Fox and the Grapes"; most recently, Peter Frye with his three-in-one show, the chief asset of which is Betsy Lanet (Mrs. Frye), and the one-man theatre of the phenomenally versatile Shimon Israel.

While the big repertory theatres are in a perpetual state of near-bankruptcy, the "little theatres," we are told, are making money, since they do not have to bear the enormous financial deadweights of the former, and their running expenses are comparatively small.

RINA Nathan (11) and Dalia Cohen (9), who alternate as Helen Keller in "The Miracle Worker," were picked from over 300 eager candidates. Twelve were selected for the first test; after director Aronson's choice, only three remained. After another week he selected one more. He decided on two of them, not only because he felt that the part was physically too demanding for one, but also because he wanted to engage the girl who was asked not one of their parents but also of their teachers, and they were finally accepted only after undergoing a psychological test which showed that no adverse effects on their behavior, studies and future development need be feared as a result of their acting in the play.

THERE is a water pump missing from a courtyard in Jerusalem, behind the Russian Consulate. It was found and pre-empted by a Habimah propman after a search lasting three months for an obsolescent pump of this type in this technically progressive country of ours. So late it could play an important part in "The Miracle Worker," providing the blind-deaf young child with the first shock of recognition—the feel of running water.

STUDENTS of comparative theatre will enjoy seeing "The Miracle Worker" performed by the American Repertory Theatre which will give three performances here, a different play each night. The other two plays will be Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth" and Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie." The leading role in two plays will be acted by the First Lady of the American theatre, Helen Hayes. The visit is being arranged by Harold Housland of the American Embassy and is co-sponsored by Habimah.

CAMERI may discontinue performances out of Tel-Aviv, unless municipalities and civic bodies agree to give the theatre financial help, at least in the extent of paying the rentals of halls. To arouse public opinion as to the theatre's plight, Cameri's players have recently been talking to the local press on their out-of-town visits, explaining that those appearances cost the theatre about IL100,000 per season. The first to react favorably was Mayor Lehi-Shalom of Jerusalem, who promised a subsidy.

Cameri's management is still battling with the Ministry of Finance over the IL125,000 demanded of the theatre in customs duties for equipment given by private donors in America for its new home in the Dizengoff Park. The theatre's manager, Yakov Agmon, maintains that Cameri deserves the same treatment as hospitals and scientific institutions which are exempt

from payment. The apparatus gathering dust in Customs is the completion of the hall. **MORE** the pity, since the Cameri was to be opened with the premiere of Nathan Alterman's verse play, "The Ghost Inn." Only 18 people, members of the theatre, have heard it read and word is that the Great Israel Play has finally been written.

MEANWHILE Cameri is going ahead with the production of a classic—Schiller's "Mary Stuart," translated and adapted by Dan Meron, which will be ready for a premiere in January. The play was recently performed by the Old Vic in London, and received lukewarm-to-bad reviews. The critics didn't like Stephen Spender's translation, and complained of a lack of visual interest. The Old Vic placed sketches of the scenery at the disposal of Cameri, but the latter decided not to use them, and assigned Danny Caravan to design the décor.

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Theatre Notes

Superb Helen Keller Story At Habimah

Habimah presents "The Miracle Worker" by William Gibson. Hebrew: Yona Avnery. Directed by Avraham Yehoshua. Actors: Miriam Zohar, Dalia Cohen, Annie Sullivan, Helen Keller.

FOR the first time since I have been going to the Hebrew Theatre (some 35 years) I heard the audience burst into spontaneous and sustained applause at the end of a scene. This happened at the Habimah during "The Miracle Worker". The scene was that in which Annie Sullivan (Miriam Zohar) battles with the completely wild and unmanageable child, Helen Keller (Dalia Cohen), in an effort to win control over the child so that she can break through the barrier of blindness, deafness and muteness and reach her soul.

The story of "The Miracle Worker" is a dramatically told tale of the beginnings of the education of Helen Keller, that phenomenal personality, who is one of the great people of our generation. But it is even more the story of a remarkable teacher, Annie Sullivan, a blind orphan, who grew up under intolerable circumstances but who regained her eyesight through a series of operations.

Impossible Burden

Annie, aged 20, goes to the Keller home to try to help them bear the impossible burden of their child, Helen, who became deaf, mute and blind at the age of 19 months. Now almost seven, she has become an unmanageable, vicious, little animal, spoiled by her parents through pity and over-indulgence.

Annie senses an unusual intelligence in the child. She realizes that the wildness is the reaction to Helen's frustration and lack of discipline. She is determined somehow to break through the barrier which surrounds the child. In addition to battling against the child who has to fight the over-indulgence and lack of understanding in the parents, she struggles with the child physically and mentally. Helen learns quickly and effortlessly how to spell words, in sign language, but she cannot relate the words to any objects. Annie manages to tame Helen when she separates her from the parents, but as soon as she returns to the family she reverts to her former self.

In one of the most touching scenes which any theatre has presented for a long time, Annie and Helen fight their last battle. They are standing by a pump and the water rushes over the child's hands. There is a sudden revelation. She connects the



Miriam Zohar and Dalia Cohen in a scene from "The Miracle Worker". At right, Helen Keller as a young girl "talking" with Annie Sullivan.

Eshnav Scores With Three Original Playlets

Eshnav presents: Three short plays by Avraham Yehoshua and Shaul Chen.

EVERY time I go to see original Hebrew plays done in a simple and unpretentious manner, I seem to have a wonderful time at this week.

Eshnav's programme consisted of three short plays, which are topical, local and have a good deal of merit. The first play is one of those companies made up of four actors who come and go. They go mostly by taxi, because four can crowd into one vehicle, together with their costumes and props, and can travel from place to place throughout the length and breadth of the country.

The first of the three plays is "Policemen and Thieves". It is a little story of a policeman who has spent 30 years in the force, mostly keeping files in order. His great ambition is to become a thief, to catch a thief, to be a hero and to get at least one stripe on his sleeve. He finally captures the most notorious bandit in his district, but his victory turns to dust and ashes. He realizes that his life will go on as before, so he sends his thief happily on his way. It is an amusing and rather pathetic little tale, told with a good deal of humour and human insight.

The second play, "The Visit", by Shaul Chen, is a one-act play which deals with a problem which is very real and important to the kibbutz today. A young member has served his term in the Air Force and has become very valuable to the Armed Forces. But the kibbutz wants him to return

home. It also needs him. If he remains in the Air Force his young wife must leave the kibbutz, although reluctant to do so. It is a painful decision, but in the face of the needs of the country the answer is inevitable.

The third play, by Avraham Yehoshua, "The First Sin", is a delightfully entertaining bit of interpretation of what happened in the Garden of Eden, before and immediately after the Temptation. There might have been a time when this was a man's world, but not when Eve was in charge. She has her world under her thumb. Adam, the serpent and even the owner of the Garden are all slightly bemused by her charms and her constant flow of talk. Eve is bored to distraction by the unceasing beauty, order and perfection in her Garden. She is curious and restless and feels that there must be a great deal more to life than just sitting and enjoying the fruits which fall into her lap. She claims that the Owner created Man, and later Woman, because he, too, could not stand the monotony of his own creations. So Eve eats the apple and she and Adam leave the Garden full of joy at the prospect of facing the strife, work and pain which is life.

The actors participating in these plays are Zaharira Harifal, Gavriel Dagan, Izzy Avrahami, and David Smadar. Zaharira Harifal gives a delightful performance as the bored and disgruntled Eve. She gets the utmost humour out of the situation and keeps the audience in a constant state of laughter. The three male actors show versatility and capability in all of their parts. The first two plays were directed by Izzy Avrahami. "The First Sin" was cleverly staged by Gavriel Dagan.

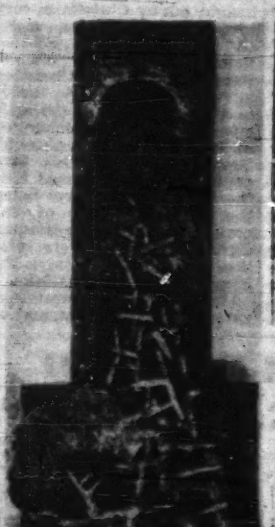
Experiments on Show

Joab Bar-El

FROM Joab Bar-El's previous exhibitions in Tel Aviv he had become known as a painter who took the sad puppet-dolls as his main subject. In the interesting exhibition now on view at the Chemersky Gallery he shows himself as an experimental painter-sculptor with feeling for expressive forms allied to equally expressive colour. His method is to impose the sculptured forms on a board-like background from which they spring out like wall-brackets, the entire construction being painted.

Bar-El is much occupied with decay and death and nearly always uses his colour as if to show the deteriorating effects of time. There is, indeed, a graveyard atmosphere about most of the pieces. His "Requiem", for instance, one of the most compelling works shown, is painted in blacks, greys and dirty whites and with its thorn-like structures leading down to a low-relief cavity, dark and ominous-looking, conveys genuine feeling of distress and mourning. The "Pattern of Flight", reminiscent of the outstretched wings of a great bird, painted in creamy whites, might also be a headstone on a grave.

He shows a number of pieces with such titles as "Ruins of a Great City", "Landscape with Ruins" and these, with their references to helmets and swords and with the gold paint used, seem to have been inspired by medieval history. Other works call to mind musical instruments such as



J. BAR-EL: "Requiem"

viols and lutes. Although he very seldom uses rounded or flowing forms, the pieces yet have a feeling of dignity and movement. He is clearly exploring the possibilities of the medium he has chosen, but even so several of the works are evocative and impressive.

A number of drawings are also shown, nearly all landscapes, rendered very freely and lightly but showing feeling for graceful design.

Regina Bartley

THE Kala Gallery is showing a collection of works by Regina Bartley, an American painter who is spending a year in Israel. She has exhibited her work in the U.S.A., France and Italy, and has received a number of prizes for both painting and sculpture, including a one-year fellowship grant from the Virginia Museum of Art.

She exhibits here 23 oils, all abstracts, some of them having references to nature, some concentrating on converging movement, and some on colour-dominance. The most rewarding of the paintings are those in which Miss Bartley appears to have found the way to landscape seen and described, such as the "South of France" with its indications of hills and verdure, "En Route" with its hints of green pastures, or "Spain" with its pale, nearly colourless, occasional intensification achieved through the use of black impasto. In these she achieves a lyrical transmutation of the scene which is appealing.

In several of the oils there is a sense of a common tradition on "style" and a lack of structure which is taken from their value.

Mature and Immature Abstraction

Abram Nates

THE Abram Nates Memorial Exhibition, which opened at the Israel Museum last week, was fully reviewed in these columns on November 4, when it was exhibited at the Tel Aviv Museum.

The show encompasses 12 years of painting since 1948, when Nates was born. From his early impressionistic works of the thirties, we follow Nates' journey through cubist romanticism to Klee-like colours, and eventually through geometric constructions to pure abstraction.

Nates was very much a child of his time; and little of what he had to say was his own. However, he said it in his own way and with a great deal of sensitivity. His final abstractions, painted shortly before his death in 1960, are beautifully rendered and contain a sort of suspended timelessness, as though the man had ultimately made his peace with himself and all around him.

Ruth Levin

RUTH Levin's exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists' House is also satisfying in that one can trace a success-

ful journey from over-literal statements. Levin has moved towards a freer, more vital transfiguration of the subject matter. Her biggest difficulty is her formidable graphic competence. Drawing comes too easily to her.

The drawings in the small hall seem to be chiefly studies for her oils. The dramatic addition of wash to her facile studies of figures and village landscapes is effective but really used only as a gimmick. It is only when one turns to her oils that one sees the seriousness of her intentions.

Levin's aim is to break down and restore the realistic elements in her landscapes in less literal terms. She relies chiefly on a palette of browns, ochres, greens and yellows. Her final work is a small, over-handled, "Self-Portrait, 1960" (12) is a candid delight: a likeness without being too realistic, freely handled and well composed.

Her sudden leap forward, however, has been made in two notable paintings, "Byzantine Church" (3) captures the richness of the interior with its vaulted, realistic detail; the almost hieratic figure is part of the mood and the colour benefits from the addition of richer, more

subtle reds. "Night Drive to Jerusalem" (4) is still another step along the road of her fight from the literal to the abstract; that is, yet a recognizable landscape. The composition is excellent and the gentle blue and green a cool departure from her usual palette. One has a happy feeling that the painter has suddenly found the right direction in which to move, a discovery of her real experience.

Trio at Rina

THREE painters, who have a little in common except their youth, are exhibiting at the Rina Gallery in Jerusalem.

The leading light is Pinhas Moreno, who, at 34, is already known as a promising painter of original colour and approach. Moreno's fanciful worlds of ports and strange cities have now given way to more abstracted landscapes. They nevertheless retain his dash of whimsy and are nicely handled. Moreno, who is now studying in Paris, has learned the craft of painting and controls his paint quality with great skill. It is difficult to escape the feeling, however, that this young man showed more of his own character and had more to say in his non-abstract work.

Raffi Lavie has also leapt upon the abstract bandwagon and driven it briefly across some largely fat and otherwise untroubled stretches of painting board. Lavie's "personal touch" is the use of aluminium or silver paint in uninteresting arrangements on an expensive, almost monochrome background. One of his works is completely overprinted with aluminium and, for variety, the impacts bears the marks of contact with a piece of fly-wire. Generally, however, his paintings resemble aerial photographs of snow-covered landscapes. The reproduction on left is atypical, but is one of his more interesting arrangements.



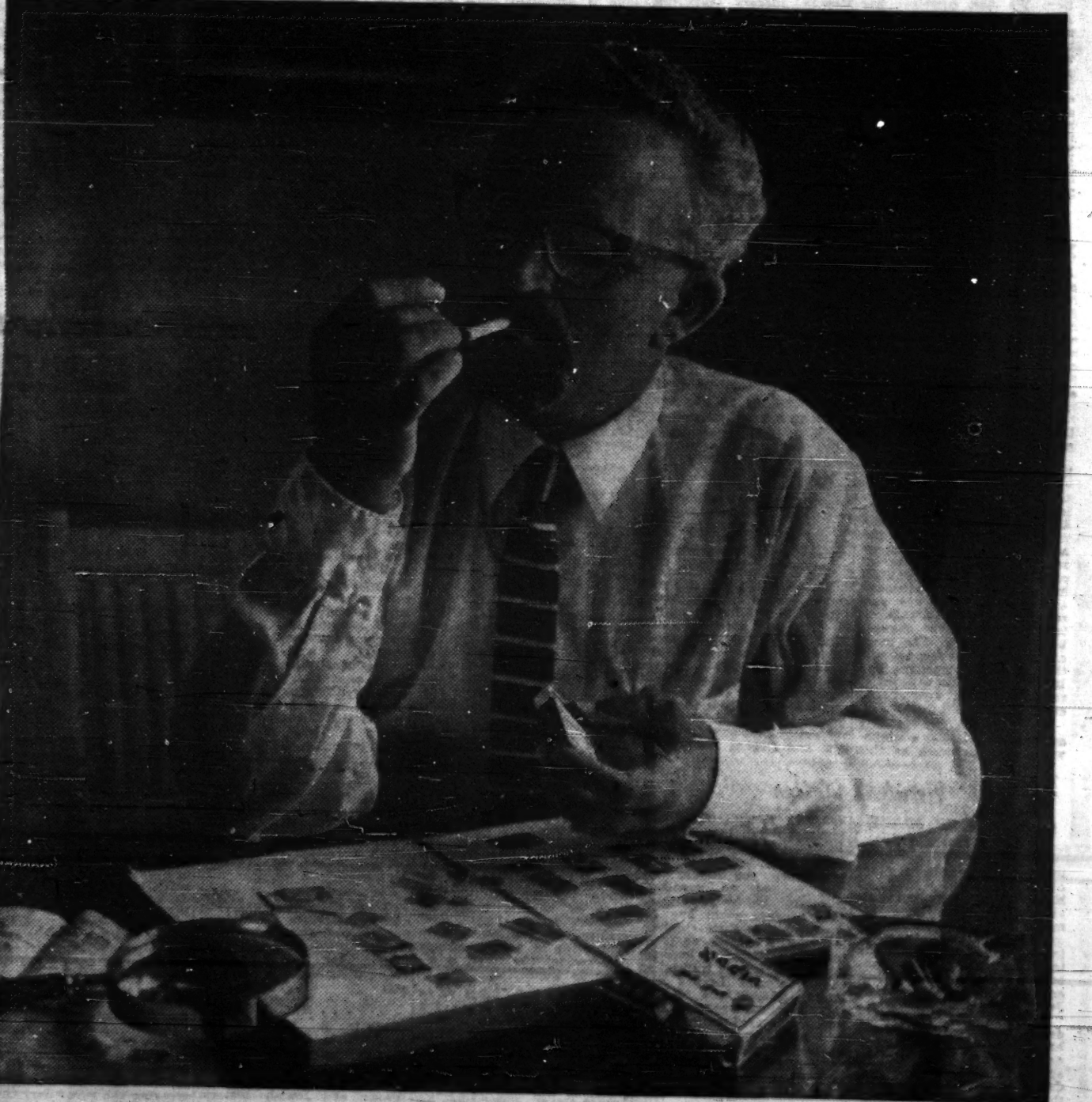
RUTH LEVIN: "Byzantine Church"

After being touted in Italy and brought to New York Museums by the Young Spaniards, the torn-back school makes its appearance here with the arrival of A.M. Schwartz of New York City.

Mr. Schwartz has halved a canvas by using a piece of old jute in collage ("Negve Landscapes") and squeezed up another piece of jute with glue into the sort of topographical maps one used to make in the army. It is true that this is accomplished with some sensitivity, but the result is a crashing bore. Mr. Schwartz's good taste does some across in some black-and-white wash ab-

stractions and two gold leaf than-like paintings. However, as there is almost no drawing or play of shapes in them, it is difficult to find much interest in his work. Both Lavie and Schwartz seem worthy of attention in that they are "aware" and are trying to do something different. But the test of a work of art is in its quality. While both figurative and abstract painters can give us years of "food for thought" with a single painting that can be looked at again and again, the works of these two young men can be explored in a matter of minutes. And therein lies the rub.

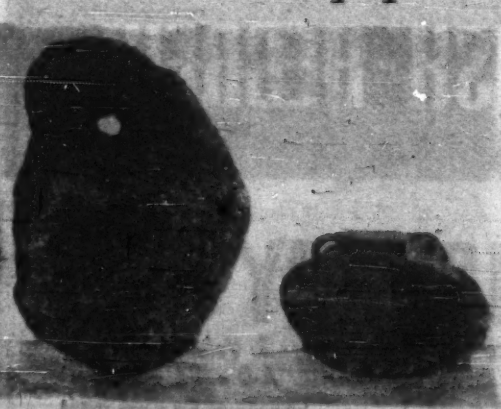
MIRIAM RONNEN



...Of course he smokes Ascot,
Ascot tastes better—
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ASCOT — THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES.

Roman Sailors' Equipment



Basil anchor and 1st century B.C.E. Roman ceramic pot found on the bed of Lake Kinneret, now on display at the Herta Maritime Museum.

A CERAMIC pot in which Romans of the 1st century B.C.E. prepared a spicy-cooked their meals, and a stone anchor believed to belong to a boat carrying such cooking utensils as well as the ancient Romans' food. These are the new acquisitions of the Herta Maritime Museum at the Salford House near Haifa Port.

Two such anchors and 30 cooking pots lay buried for over 2,000 years beneath the waters of a small northern bay of the Sea of Galilee, before they were brought to light by the aqueduct explorers of the Edwin Link Undersea "Treasure Hunters"—Archaeological Expeditions at Tiberias and Caesarea last summer.

More "treasures" connected with that ancient Roman vessel may be hidden in the muddy bottom there, but adequate equipment was not available to search for them. The anchor on display at the Museum is a heavy block of some 60x45 cm. basalt stone. A strong rope could have been passed, probably through the steel, relatively large, hole in the upper part.

Amongst its other activities, the Herta Maritime Museum, in cooperation with the Zahal Museum, is engaged at present in the reconstruction of its newly



Basil anchor and 1st century B.C.E. Roman ceramic pot found on the bed of Lake Kinneret, now on display at the Herta Maritime Museum.

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Prix Goncourt Scandal

Daydreams of Ovid in Exile

By Maurice Carr

THE PRIZ GONCOURT, the most important literary prize in France, was awarded to the author of the novel "Ovid in Exile" by the jury of the Prix Goncourt, which is composed of 20 French writers and critics.

The novel, written by the author of the novel "Ovid in Exile" by the jury of the Prix Goncourt, which is composed of 20 French writers and critics. The novel, written by the author of the novel "Ovid in Exile" by the jury of the Prix Goncourt, which is composed of 20 French writers and critics.

In a letter to M. Robert Dorgelès, the Chairman of the jury which elected him this year's winner of the Prix Goncourt, M. V. Horia expressed his refusal to accept France's leading literary prize because he "did not want to be a cause of discussion in the country."

"Ovid in Exile" is a French Communist propaganda piece, a collection of articles written by Horia (known to Horia as Ovidius Gligor) for socialist newspapers. The French paper quoted him as writing as early as 1935 that the "German romantic period in literature was called by the dirty Jew Hitler." Later he attacked Einstein, lauded the anti-Semitic leader, Charles Maurras, and described Hitler as "a greater statesman than Napoleon."

After the first outcry against the choice of this year's prizewinner, the jury, though plainly embarrassed, stuck to its verdict, maintaining that the prize was awarded purely for literary merit and had nothing to do with the political opinions of the winner. It cited a Communist prizewinner as an example.

This review was written by our Paris Correspondent before the charges were made against M. Horia.

supposed journal is studded with gems of poetic prose descriptions of landscapes. Ovid showers gifts, such as a house, on one of his mistresses, Lydia. Yet when he visits her, she still dwells in a squalid room. He is informed, categorically, that Theodore, the heroic doctor from Athens, never opened his mouth except to pour wine down it, and never, no, never owned up to the secret that was obviously weighing him down after which the same Theodore confesses himself to Ovid in a monologue that runs to nearly 100 pages. These mistakes, however, are not enough to detract from the quality of the writing that, notwithstanding the ever-repeated intrusion of false, patently false sanctity, our credulity is not overstrained. These apocryphal memoirs carry conviction. We find ourselves believing that their author was not our contemporary, Vintila Horia, but Ovid himself, who, emerging from these pages a flesh-and-blood figure, warm, corrupt, capable of lefty sentiments in the abstract, and shrewd enough to see the political advantage of the way of base self-interest. Naturally, in private, he loathes and in public, he fawns upon the tyrant Emperor Augustus.

Amorous Adventures

Historians do not know why Ovid was exiled, but Vintila Horia offers as feasible an explanation as any other. Augustus, we are told, felt that the security of the State was being imperilled by the lecherous activities of which he himself was prone, but from which other folk ought to be made to abstain. Powerless to check the general licentiousness, he attacked its symptom, its symbol, Ovid, whose "Art of Loving" the Emperor regarded as a scholar manual. In Ovid's reminiscences, as imagined by Vintila Horia, we are treated to romantic, titillating and, occasionally, lewd accounts of Ovid's amorous adventures. These provide light relief for the harrowing scenes where we see Ovid, the expatriate, at odds, homesick and sick at his former home, attracted and repelled by his new surroundings, whose unfamiliarity imperceptibly changes to overfamiliarity. The more contradictory his feelings are, the more poignant; like knives, they grow sharper as they clash one against the other.

We are not left in any doubt that Ovid was a worthwhile poet inasmuch as this

Hebrew...

I AM happy this week to be the bearer of glad tidings to all parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles reeling their brains for Hanukkah presents to give the children. Steimatzky's Agency has acquired the copyright for printing Hebrew versions of the celebrated series "Little Golden Books" and have joyously embarked on this venture with a first batch of six. In the original series, no expense is spared to make these booklets as attractive as possible, distinguished by a simple, like Walt Disney, being among the frequent contributors. The publishers, by the way, can well afford expense, seeing that to date \$20,000,000 copies have been printed in well-nigh all languages.

The Hebrew series is edited and translated by Anda Amir-Pinkertfeld, well-known author of children's books. Though Mrs. Amir has taken meticulous care to render the texts understandable to Israeli children, her translation is not faultless. Here and there, she has spelt the simplicity of the original in her overcautiousness to write beautifully and elegantly Hebrew. In

addition, a few words and sentences are not accurately translated, e.g., the American "I guess you want some toys" appears in Hebrew as "I guess you want some toys."

However, text is in this case of minor importance compared with the illustrations. The original pictures are used and have been faithfully reproduced, printed on good paper and bound between hard, glossy-surface covers. Each small book contains 24 pages and costs IL.60.

The first six items of the "Little Golden Books" series are: "Sifriyat Paz" (a well-known story by Leonora Weisgard, certainly a master in his field, and his delightful "Indian" story is my first choice. The story, by Charlotte Zolotow, is of a little Indian who wanted a horse better than anything in the world. In this story, Weisgard has done about everything you could ask for. He gives his readers an idea of what an Indian looks like, of his dress, household utensils and wigwag; he keeps lines and surfaces very simple and still neither dull nor sweetish. Much of his effect is attained by his magnificent illustrations, in which little brown Indian children with their blue loincloth dominate. If you are going to buy only one book, "Indian" is the one I recommend.

The other story illustrated by Weisgard is about an Eskimo boy, "The Boy Who Was Born in the North." It is a story of a boy who was born in the North, and who was born in the North.

The third book takes us to a beautiful, green South Sea island. The charming heroine, a brown body, wears a red flower in her black hair. It is a story of "Ukulele and her New Doll" (Ukulele and her New Doll).

The fourth book, "The Boy Who Was Born in the North," is a story of a boy who was born in the North, and who was born in the North.

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it mockery?—would seem to be more offensive than outright blasphemy. Still, this patent insincerity has gained the ungrudging admiration of so devout and deep a Christian thinker as Daniel-Rops. Odd, very odd!

Rumanian Past

From Daniel-Rops' preface we learn that Vintila Horia is a 45-year-old Rumanian who acquired his French as a child from a purblind nanny; that he was press attached to the Rumanian Embassy in Rome in 1940; that he was dismissed from this post by the Iron Guard government, only to be given a new diplomatic appointment in Vienna in 1945; that soon after he was interned by the Germans; and that, finally, in 1948 he chose to become a refugee from Rumania, which had fallen under Communist domination, and thereafter he wandered about from Italy to Argentina and Spain, earning his living by all manner of menial jobs.

Although he speaks French with a thick foreign accent, he writes it with perfect facility and verity. It is, instead of transposing the experience of exile to an Ovid, he could bring himself to state them directly, undisguisedly and, above all, authentically. He might produce a major work one that would really deserve the Prix Goncourt.

Scenes of Violence

Accordingly, I find that Vintila Horia's scenes of violence—the battles, the incursions, the wolf, the execution of the Roman bandit by beasts of prey, for example—are wonderfully true. His portrayal of the centurion Valerius, who has "the look of human indifference which is the sign of mortals with a vocation for politics," is as excellent as it is brief, while that other centurion, Valerius, who is an honest seeker after a better way of life, is very poorly depicted, albeit at great length. The prostitute Artemis, who is converted to a good woman; but the female noble savage Dokia is a dummy, synthetic from head to foot.

Horia is at his fairest, most interesting, when he is writing about the monothestic yearnings of the ancients in general and of Ovid in particular. The birth of Christianity, as here presented in a frenzy of pseudo-religiousness—or can

reached its climax in Germany and Christ Russia. He seems to forget that it existed in Western Europe in the Middle Ages. His psychological explanation also fails to explain the "subconscious background" to the Dreyfus Affair, which he describes so masterfully.

In his description of a chance visit to Kibbutz Baram, Prof. Prokopenko expresses his admiration of the idea of the kibbutz and of the high cultural level of the members. His last chapter—on art—is devoted to analyses of the work of Modigliani and Chagall, as well as those of Steinhardt, Pins, Zaritzky, Castel, Levanon, and Chahana.

This is an intelligent and readable presentation of the subject and it is to be hoped that it will reach a wide reading public in Greece. F.G.

LAOS TIS VIVLOU (The People of the Book) by Angelos Prokopenko. Athens. 333 pp. + 54 photographs.

FOLLOWING his visit here in 1958, Dr. Angelos Prokopenko, Professor of History at the Polytechnic of Athens, published a number of articles in the Athens newspaper "Kathimerini". These have now been collected and extended into a book, the major part of which is a learned study of the history of the Jews up to the time of the destruction of the Second Temple.

The second part of the work, a sketch of Modern Jewish history, begins with an interesting discussion about anti-Semitism. The author sets its psychological origin in the subconscious enmity towards Christianity, which

in the position of second-class citizens, many of whom, and pleasant aspects of their lives emerge as does their courage in moments of adversity and their constant moral and spiritual inspiration.

The book is divided into various sections of which "The State and the Jews" presents the basic legislation concerning the Jews in the Middle Ages; "The Church and the Jews" brings sources dealing with Papal legislation as well as gruesome accounts of Christian anti-Semitism; "Jewry and the Individual Jew" gives a wonderful and vivid portrait of life in the Jewish communities and pictures the growth and development of Jewish life in the Diaspora, using memoirs, anecdotes, autobiographies etc. Each excerpt is accompanied by a useful bibliography of works in English, but only the period from the Middle Ages to the present is covered. The book is a valuable addition to the library of anyone interested in Jewish history.

... and English

JACOB R. MARCUS' "The Jew in the Medieval World" (Meridian Books; \$4.95) will add a new dimension to the average reader of Jewish history. This is not a mere history book but a comprehensive collection of source material covering the years 1150-1250, translated into English and accompanied by a full and excellent commentary and annotation. Professor Marcus has an eye for the significant and a gift for the elegant. The book is a masterpiece of scholarship and a work of art.

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... and English



SONIA DELAUNAY: "Composition".

From the artist's exhibition opening at the Nora Studio, Jerusalem, tomorrow.

EARLY ANGLO-JEWRY

THE ENGLISH JEWRY UNDER ANGLICAN KINGDOM

By S.C. Hymen

THE first Jewish community in England, which began with the Norman Conquest as an outpost of the community of Rome and ended with the Expulsion by Edward I in 1290. It is somewhat misnamed, for, owing to the

paucity of knowledge about the life of those days in general and of the Jews in particular, the author is able to tell us little of the organization and social life of the Jews then in England. He has to confine himself to a few individuals and one class of activity, namely, the financiers and their transactions with the kings, the barons and the monasteries. At the time of the Expulsion, the community numbered close on 3,000. They could not all have been financiers or merchants. There were many poor among them. But, apart from a few brief, tantalizing mentions of physicians, goldsmiths, vintners, fishermen, cheesemongers and even soldiers (Abraham, the cross-bowman, bolshewik), the surviving records relate exclusively to financial and allied dealings.

In his examination of the documents Mr. Richardson carries a step further the pioneering work of Joseph Jacobs and the comprehensive knowledge of Dr. Cecil Roth to whom it is a debt of honor to place the original texts of 80 documents of the period.

Financiers to Kings

The close connection between the Jewish financiers and the barons and kings is well known. The system of any efficient system of tax collecting, the latter had resort to the Jews—their Jews, because these became so valuable an asset that they could be bought and sold. What is less well known is the association of Jews with the monasteries of many of the religious orders. Jews were not allowed to own land, apart from the houses they lived in. What, then, happened with land mortgaged to them? If the debtor was unable to pay? In such cases the lender's claim was bought out by Christians, very often by monasteries, many of which thereby created their great wealth. There were cases, too, of Christian moneylenders who, in order to circumvent the ecclesiastical law against usury, contrived their transactions through Jewish agents. In this connection it is to be noted that the Jews were far from being the only financiers of the period. Apart from individual Christians, there were also the Order of Templars, the Flemings and the Italians.

Mr. Richardson examines extensively the relations of

the Jews with the Crown. At times profitable to the former, they were always uncertain and dangerous, and onerous. On a Jew's death his whole estate fell to the Crown, his heirs having to pay up to as much as one-third of the value for its repurchase. When in need, which occurred frequently, the king would arbitrarily levy heavy fines on the whole community or on rich Jews, causing them to call in their debts and so contributing to their unpopularity. The king took care to take for himself a considerable rake-off when loans from Jews were settled. "There was no bride, save his interest or his conscience in the prince's dealings with the Jews." At intervals there were massacres.

Internal Squabbles

At the same time, it is interesting to see, disputes between one Jew and another were settled by Jewish law, and if a case in which a Jew was a party went to a jury, the jury must include Jews. When following the humiliating decrees of the Lateran Council, the Jews were ordered to wear the badge, a distinguishing badge, dispensation could be bought at a price related to the wealth of the applicant.

The frequent and savage exactions of Edward I (the laid hands on the treasure of the Templars, too) impoverished the Jews and his final act of spoliation was the Expulsion of the whole community in 1290. Those who were allowed to take out only their personal property. Those who owed money to the Jews did not benefit. As Mr. Richardson says, they "merely exchanged one creditor for another, more exacting—the King. It was not until nearly 400 years later, under Cromwell, that the Jews were to return to England as a settled community.

Since the early days of the League of Nations the Swiss Post Office has issued special stamps for use on the mail of international organizations centred in Geneva and Bern.

Changes in Swiss postal rates have necessitated additions. One of the International Labour Office stamps shows miners from the Swiss canton of Valais. The other, a stamp of the International Bureau of Education, shows a group of children.

The International Telecommunications Union is symbolized by receiving a cable.

C. W. HILL

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HONEST VIEW

By PAULA ARNOLD

THE LIMITS OF LOVE by F. Raphael. Cassel, London. 30s. 12s.

A VERY young man has written this novel, and it has its faults—prolixity, too much theoretical discussion, and a somewhat bumpy construction. But when this has been said, only praise remains. It is a consistently readable novel for some short arid stretches. The conversations—and it is almost all conversations—are better than anything the reviewer has read in years. Sometimes they are truly funny, always they sound startlingly genuine. Mr. Raphael's power of observation is uncanny; even when he is youthful ruthless, his warm heart shows. His large cast lives, above all the younger generation with whom he is out-spoken, and sex plays its part, but it is not there in its own right, so to speak, but as a part of things, as they are. The Jewish love of family is satirized slightly, but not cruelly. All the problems that beset these sophisticated young Jews are set forth, nothing is glossed over. It is an honest book, in some ways a brilliant one. If it is also a very and one, that is not the author's fault.

Three Strands

The story is interwoven in three strands, as it concerns three children of a prosperous Cretan Jew, Isaac Adler. There is Susan, beautiful and clever, who marries a young Communist as to the Daily Worker.

There is Colin, just back from the war, an architect of the Jewish community, who is the most ordinary of the lot, content with insignificant jobs. He has a friend, a dedicated architect who calls architecture the "Jewish art" and dreams of great things. When towards the end of the book Colin's boss drops a prize in his lap—a Jewish Community Centre to be built in Whitechapel on a bomb site, to commemorate the Jews who died in the Holocaust, Colin is not a little disappointed. He is not a Jew, but he is a Jew in the Jewish community, and he is a Jew in the Jewish community.

There is Julia, the youngest daughter, who falls in love with the son of a Jewish community leader. She is a Jew in the Jewish community, and she is a Jew in the Jewish community.

It is not only Paul who goes through this mill in a greater or lesser degree. All the Jews are slightly tarred with the same brush. Colin, of course, the conformist, must have gone through this mill in a greater or lesser degree. The suspicion that they were Jewish never arose.... Colin would never have denied that they were Jewish, but it was not as if he was a Jew in the Jewish community, and he was a Jew in the Jewish community.

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Shoppers Find Quality Textiles

By Hadassah Gilson

ISRAELI cutters and designers have won high esteem in the fashion world. A search through the local markets reveals that local manufacturers of textile and other wear are now making genuine and successful efforts to match over-seas products. When we remember the poor standards of products "made in Israel" only a few years ago, it is a pleasing delight to see what is available in materials today. For practical purposes, Israeli textiles have disappeared: the local materials available for both women's and men's wear measure up to the most exacting demands. Corduroy made in Israel is today as good and attractive as the English corduroy once imported on a large scale. Produced in three different forms (11.70; 11.80; 11.90), corduroy is ideal, hard-wearing, everyday wear in the winter months (it is obligatory wear of course for students and students). Although it gives so much warmth, corduroy is a pure cotton material. It is made by the large range of colour. Men's trousers in corduroy cost only 11.30-11.90.

Another warm, soft material made by Ats which has become very popular is duvetyne. This resembles suede but is made of pure cotton in a subtle range of colours and costs only 11.70-11.90. It is frequently used for women's jackets, warm and wind-resistant. It is a very practical material for Israel's comparatively mild winter. Synthetic materials do not dominate local markets as they do in England and the United States. Worsted-woolens, however, is becoming very popular as a summer and autumn material. Terylene, for example, is becoming popular because it is light, non-crease and washable. These trousers average from 11.20 to 11.80 in price. Women's pleated terylene skirts have been worn widely this summer. This terylene yarn is imported and the material made up locally. Terylene wearing is difficult to distinguish between them and world-famous English brands. Terylene cost 11.20 per metre; in two-piece costumes the price ranges between 11.100 to 11.110. Other lovely materials available are made of soft woven coloured mohair. The prices are around 11.20. Max Kinsinger of Jerusalem reports that customers no longer ask for imported woolen materials, the best ones satisfying even the most exacting demands.

Drip-Dry Materials
Dacron and nylon materials do not appear much on the local market. Nevertheless, all Israelis are turning more and more to "wash and wear" non-iron cotton materials. These include bathers, poplin and pleated. In each case the specially treated non-iron material only costs 30 percent more than the untreated material. Patterns have become gay and more original; in some cases the cloth resembles hand-painted pictures, brightly coloured, artistic and gay. These materials are hard-wearing and compare in quality with famous English cottons like Tropicana. Israel manufactures woolen from imported raw material which equals the best in long-established European mills. Until lately it was customary for Israel emissaries and diplomats going abroad to insist on imported materials for their dinner jackets and "tails." But today they uphold the national prestige in perfectly tailored material which is locally produced. For men there is a large range in local worsted for

suits. The designs of such men's wear is European and rather quiet compared to American ideas. But one can expect woolen frock jackets ranging from the most traditional to coats that would have delighted Joseph. They are all made of Israeli materials and average from 11.40 to 11.60. Worsted woolen trousers for men to match these jackets for office wear average 11.30 to 11.50.

Woolen materials for women's costumes have also improved beyond recognition. Israeli knitwear has become a well-established dollar-earner. The local attractive jersey suits being available to tourists at a bargain price of \$40. (Locally made jersey material sells at 11.5 a metre.)

Tweeds have also become very popular for women's clothes. Locally-made Israeli tweeds so resemble the imported that it is often difficult to distinguish between them and world-famous English brands. Tweed cost 11.20 per metre; in two-piece costumes the price ranges between 11.100 to 11.110. Other lovely materials available are made of soft woven coloured mohair. The prices are around 11.20. Max Kinsinger of Jerusalem reports that customers no longer ask for imported woolen materials, the best ones satisfying even the most exacting demands.

Home Massage

ISRAELI first locally produced home-massage appliance is now on the market. "Vibro-Lux," a fully guaranteed 3-speed, easy-to-use electric machine, is priced at 11.60. Comparable imported machines—and they are used by many thousands in Western Europe and America—cost 11.120 in Israel. Intended as an aid to both health and shapeliness, Vibro-Lux can be used by both men and women from scalp to foot. By stimulating the circulation of the blood and tending to relax muscles and nerves, the instrument can be helpful in easing such problems as obesity, tension, even dandruff. It is simple to use and can go nearly everywhere its owner goes: an easy chair, the bathroom, the bedroom. Since the product is locally made, spare parts and additional attachments (there is a considerable choice of these available, depending on the parts of the body to be massaged) are easily and cheaply obtainable. Arrangements are underway to make Vibro-Lux a commodity for the export trade.

ISRAELI KNITWEAR FAMOUS AS ISRAEL'S ORANGES...
When in Israel don't forget to buy Israel's famous "Jercoli" Jersey suits and dresses at GRACIA, the well-known fashion shop just around the corner from Tel Aviv's luxury hotels. The largest collection of newest Jersey suits with reduction of 40% offered to tourists at "Gracia," 84 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv. (Advt.)

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Lola Beer introduces "Demona," her new Israeli perfume designed to conquer the export market.

Haute Couture Perfume

By Helga Dudman

IT is now possible to distinguish tourists from non-tourists in the dark: the females, anyway, are apt to be surrounded by a brand-new, sophisticated, and presumably expensive scent. Not because they have all just come from Paris. But because they can now buy perfume made in Israel—but available only in duty-free shops, for sound dollar-and-scents reasons. The name of the perfume is "Demona." (The spelling is a bit off, so association is not only with a development town near Beer-Sheva, but also with a lady demon and, vaguely, Dendemonia. All to the good, in matters as irrational as perfume.) "Demona" is the creation of Lola Beer, Israel's leading representative of haute couture, with the assistance of a French expert who spent a year here on the project. The price in shops here is \$5.50 the half-ounce and \$7.50 the ounce. In America "Demona" will be sold in exclusive shops; one \$10.00 shipment has already been sent and a second is on the way. The retail price there will be far higher, for the general formula for perfume mark-up is that the retailer charges about six times his cost. Thus, for tourists, the "bargain" aspect of Israeli perfume may approach the established one of Jersey suits. (The "added value" of perfume is calculated at about 80 per cent.)

Sophisticated, Expensive
"Demona" is the result of long experiments. Many mixtures were tried before Lola Beer, who prides herself on being a perfectionist, was satisfied. According to Miss Beer, the scent is neither sweet nor floral, "a half sweet smell," she says firmly. But reaction to perfume is, of course, a very subjective affair. Not only do people react differently to different scents; the scents themselves actually react differently to them. "Demona" is definitely sophisticated, according to Miss Beer, with notes of the "delectable" flower aromas found in soaps or cheap essences. "Demona" was consciously planned to be an "expensive" perfume. Price, however, at least in Israel, is far from an over-riding consideration. Tourists will pay as much as 11.20 or 11.30 for an ounce of imported French scent. "And this is equal to the best French perfume," says Lola Beer. One of the 30 different ingredients in "Demona" is acacia; cost, \$400 per kilo. The essence of "Demona" is made by Fruitarom in Haifa. The final mysterious mixing is done under Miss Beer's closely guarded supervision.

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Lola Beer introduces "Demona," her new Israeli perfume designed to conquer the export market.

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Feet Grow Larger Now

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FEET are getting larger. That seems to be the common opinion of those who work in major parts of the world and so too in Israel, says Mr. Joseph Weinberger, managing director of Eterna Shoes. Like all the other shoe manufacturers they are inundated with orders for sizes 40 to 42. A few years back a size 40, especially for a woman, was rare. Along with the larger sizes, much more attention is now paid to fit, last and styling. Electronics play a major role in the making of shoes in the last and stitching, as well as in the attaching of the sole and heel. The handwork of the cobbler is now done by machines in a matter of minutes. At Eterna's fully automatic, electronically controlled machines we saw in-

luded shoes literally rolling off the line. One of these new machines replaces three of the older types. Obviously appearances are the first around the factory. They are shoes with a white plastic coating. This coat is sprayed all over inside shoes so that they will not be soiled during the making. It peels off in an instant when the shoe is finished. The Eterna plant is now gearing for export and within the next four months will have an expanded new building in operation. This factory, which was started 11 years ago, employs 600 workers and its present capacity is 100 pairs of shoes a day. Biggest export item so far is an "after-shave" foot skin-lined moccasins that fit snug and smooth. It is Eterna's first hit abroad.

Sea Outing and Dolls Delight Toy Fund Children



Above: Boys Town carpentry shop students show toddler Irit how to put her dolls to bed. The dolls are the Boys Town gift to The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund. Below: On board the Kabot, Haifa Port's fire boat, Beisan school children had an exciting trip last Tuesday, seeing off the intensions in the Bay, including the boat's water-horn in action. This is the annual party The Port Authority runs in conjunction with THE POST Toy Fund. Police tenders brought the children in from Beisan and Nir-Yafo.

Ancient Art
There is also historical, even Biblical, justification for an Israel perfume industry: King Solomon's wives and friends pre-date French activity in this area by millennia.

Lola Beer came to Israel 30 years ago from France, where she was a graduate of the Academy of Design. In Czechoslovakia she had joined the Zionist Youth movement at the tender, though no doubt best-dressed, age of six. In Israel she began work immediately. Her first creation was a ball gown for which she received 11.500. This was considered rather high for a really superior meal in those days cost 30 mils. Lola Beer's prices have without doubt kept up with the times, but her designs have always been eagerly sought by best-dressed women. Since "Demona"—like the best oranges and the finest cottons—is not available to the dollarless Israeli, one imagines her buying it darkly under-the-counter, if she has no friends to bring it in from America.

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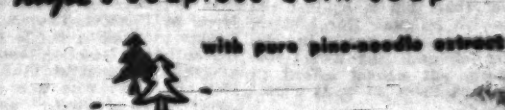
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